

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 218 298

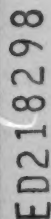
TM 820 301

AUTHOR Kouimanos, John, Ed.
TITLE Geography, Years 7-10, Library of Test Items. Volume Eight. Junior Secondary Items To Be Used With 1976 to 1980 H.S.C. Geography Exam. Broadsheets.
INSTITUTION New South Wales Dept. of Education, Sydney (Australia).
REPORT NO ISBN-0-7240-5991-1
PUB DATE Feb 80
NOTE 172p.; The Library of Test Items series includes TM 820 287-302.
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Educational Certificates; Foreign Countries; *Geography; *Item Banks; *Multiple Choice Tests; *Non Western Civilization; Secondary Education; *Test Construction
IDENTIFIERS *Assessment Instruments; *Australia

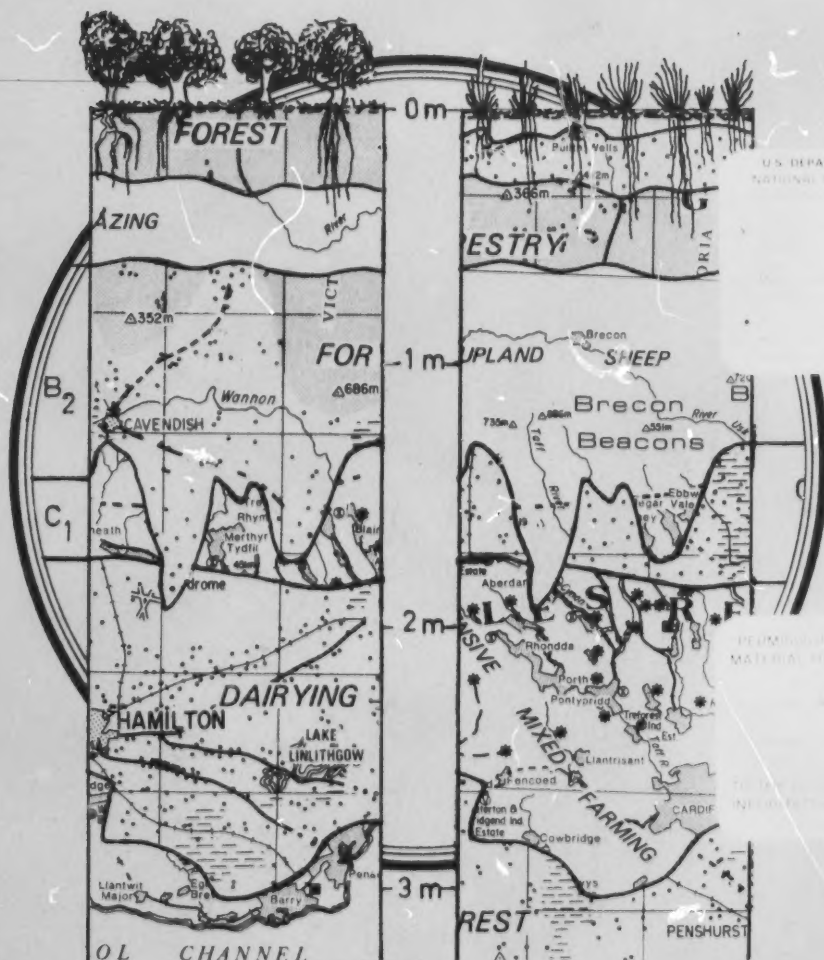
ABSTRACT

As one in a series of test item collections developed by the Assessment and Evaluation Unit of the Directorate of Studies, items of value from past tests are made available to teachers for the construction of unit tests, term examinations or as a basis for class discussion. Each collection was reviewed for content validity and reliability. The test items meet syllabus content and aims best suited to multiple choice questions, but teachers are meant to base the use of the test items on student ability and the particular program objectives. A selection of stimulus materials from higher school certificate (HSC) geography examinations are collected with multiple choice or free response test items. Among the materials are maps of natural and cultural features, population density and rainfall; all are subjects studied in grades 7 to 10. Test items concentrate on Australia geography, but Indonesia, New Zealand and other Southeast Asian countries are covered. Answer keys and test construction guidelines are provided. (CM)

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New South Wales **Department of Education**

GEOGRAPHY YEARS 7-10
LIBRARY OF TEST ITEMS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

VOLUME EIGHT: JUNIOR SECONDARY
ITEMS TO BE USED WITH 1976 TO 1980
H.S.C. GEOGRAPHY EXAM. BROADSHEETS

TM 820 301

GEOGRAPHY

LIBRARY OF TEST ITEMS.

VOLUME 8

The multiple choice and free response test items in this volume are based on the stimulus materials of the 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 H.S.C. Geography Broadsheets.

This volume of items is basically concerned with skills appropriate to Years 7 to 10 Geography. Most of the items require the student to have some prior knowledge of basic geographic information concepts and skills.

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GEOGRAPHY

LIBRARY OF TEST ITEMS.

VOLUME 1	TOPIC CODE
- General Features of Natural Landscapes	A
- Equatorial and Tropical Rainforests	B
- Hot Dry Deserts	C
- Tropical Savannas	D
VOLUME 2	
- Mountains	E
- Coniferous Forests	F
- Tundra	G
- Mapping	V
- Weather and Climate	W
VOLUME 3	
- General Features of Cultural Landscapes	H
- Monsoon Asian Landscape	J
- Mediterranean Rural Landscape	K
- Mid Latitude Commercial Farming	L
VOLUME 4	
- Industrial	M
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- World Development	P
- Population	R
VOLUME 6	
- Mineral and Energy Resources	S
VOLUME 7	
- A Selection of Test Items to Accompany the Resource Kit "Rice Growing and Rice Milling in South-Western N.S.W."	Z
VOLUME 8	
- A Selection of Test Items to Accompany the 1976 to 1980 H.S.C. Geography Broadsheets.	

THE BROADSHEETS

* These pages of the broadsheets have been reproduced in Volume 8.

1980: PAGE 1*: Map-Hamilton, Victoria. Scale 1:500 000
2&3: Nubia Map Sheet, Papua New Guinea. Scale 1:100 000
4 : Four Photographs - Intensive (Rice Dominant)
Subsistence Cultivation
6*: Map - South Wales.

1979: PAGE 1*: Two Maps - Natural and Cultural Features - Ayutthaya,
Thailand.
2&3: Bartle Frere Map Sheet, Queensland. Scale 1:100 000
4 : Four Photographs - Shifting Subsistence Agriculture in
Papua New Guinea.
5*: World Map - Major Forest Types.
6 : Two Photographs - Central Singapore.

1978: PAGE 1*: Two Maps - Physical and Cultural Features - Fukuoka,
Japan.
2&3: Galatea Map Sheet, New Zealand. Scale 1:63 360.
4 : Six Photographs - Arid, Coastal and Glacial Terrains.
5 : Three Urban Photographs.
6 : Population Density Map - S.E. Asia.
Insert Map*: Synoptic Map - Australia.

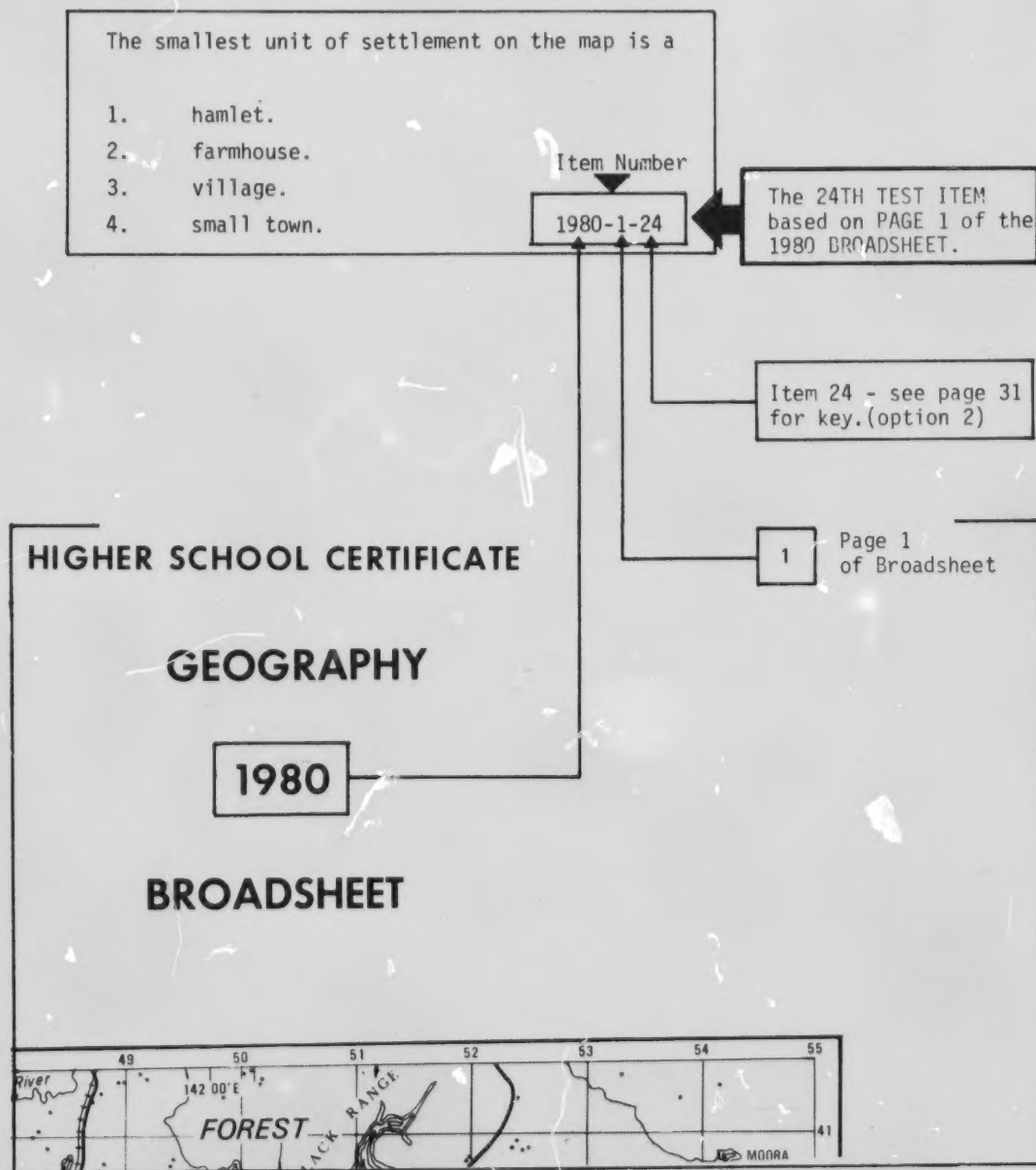
1977: PAGE 1*: Advancing Cold Front - A Cross Section.
2 : Morgan Map Sheet, South Australia. Scale 1:100 000
3 : Bunbury Map Sheet, Western Australia. Scale 1:100 000
4 : Mersey Map Sheet, Tasmania. Scale 1:100 000
5*: Two Maps - Physical and Cultural Features, Semanggol
Malaysia.
6 : Three Photographs - Urban Centres in Australia and Indonesia.

1976: PAGE 1*: Two Rainfall Maps - Australia, January and July.
2 : Mackay Map Sheet - Queensland. Scale 1:100 000
3&4 : Kubuna Map Sheet - New Guinea. Scale 1:100 000
5 : Rural - Urban Linkage Model.

VOLUME 8
THE ITEM NUMBERING SYSTEM USED IN VOLUME 8

The numbering system used is important because it references each test item to the particular page of stimulus to which it refers in the broad-sheets. It will also assist to file individual items and pages for future use.

The SEVEN NUMBER SYSTEM LINKS ITEMS TO THE BROADSHEET PAGES AS ILLUSTRATED BELOW:-



SCHOOL CERTIFICATE GEOGRAPHY

A SELECTION OF TEST ITEMS TO ACCOMPANY THE
1980
H.S.C. GEOGRAPHY BROADSHEET

- ➔ All the items based on the 1980 broadsheet begin with the prefix 1980. The fifth digit of an item number indicates the page of the broadsheet to which the item relates. The last two digits identify the item within that set of items. The code will help locate and identify items and check keys.
- ➔ The keys (answers) for this set of items are at the end of the section of items based on the 1980 broadsheet.

ITEMS BASED ON:

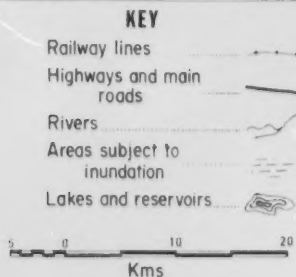
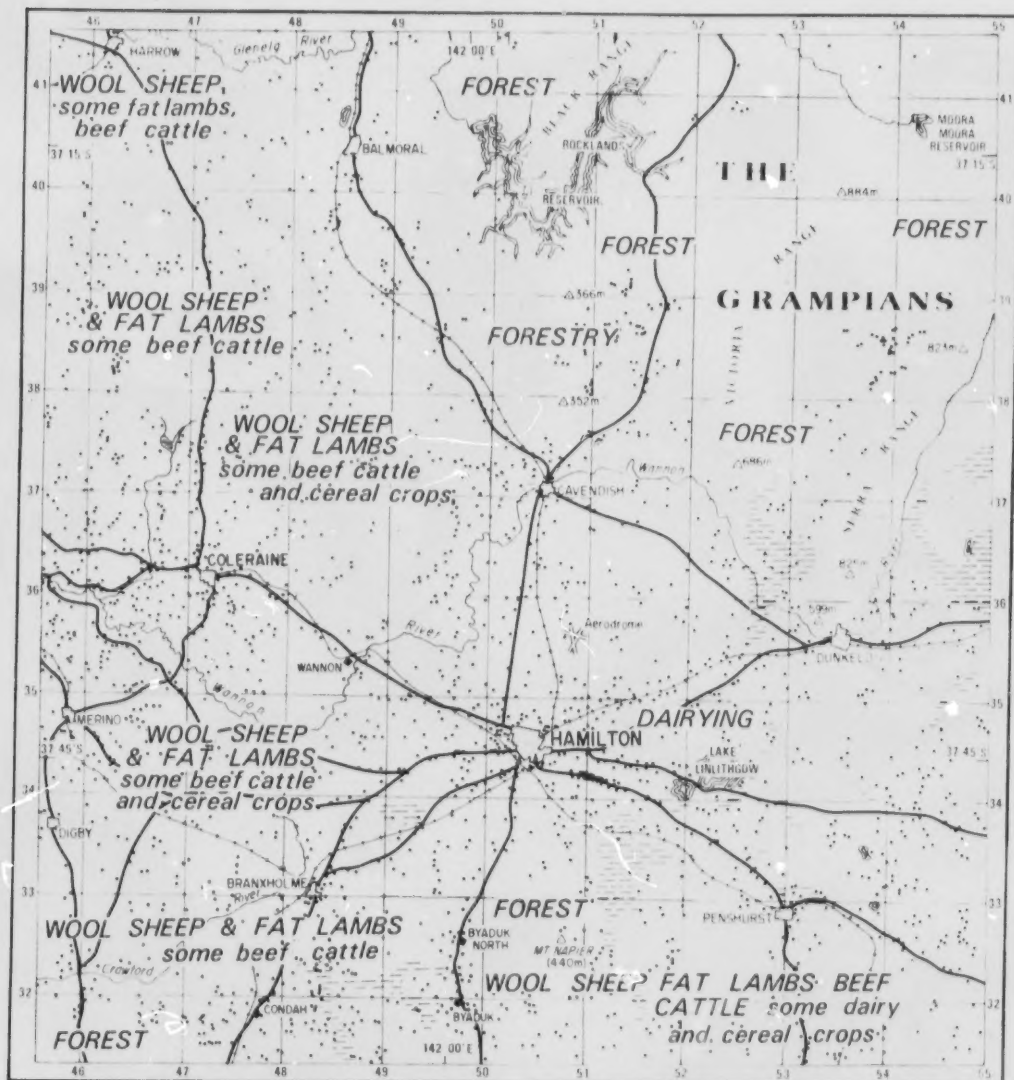
PAGE 1 OF THE 1980 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

Map, Hamilton Victoria. Scale 1:500 000.

Items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1980-1-01 to 1980-1-39.

Items 1980-1-01 () to 1980-1-29 () refer to the map below.



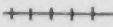
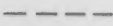
POPULATION			
9504	HAMILTON	TOWN	FARMHOUSE
1289	COLERAINE	SMALL TOWN	
555	PENSHURST	VILLAGE	
432	DUNKELD		
299	MERINO		
295	BALMORAL		
200	BRANKHOLME		
150	HARROW		
150	CAVENDISH		
140	DIGBY		
88	CONDAM		
70	WANNON		
35	BYADUK		
25	BYADUK NTH		

A hamlet is represented on the map by the symbol

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

1980-1-01

Railway lines are represented on the map by the symbol

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

1980-1-02

The symbol  on this map represents a

1. hill.
2. lake.
3. quarry.
4. town.

1980-1-03

The symbol  on the map indicates areas

1. always under water.
2. above the flood level.
3. with irrigation channels.
4. sometimes under water.

1980-1-04

The natural feature found in area reference 5036 is

1. a railway.
2. a river.
3. a road.
4. an airfield.

1980-1-05

The cultural feature found at map reference 547385 is a

1. trig station.
2. farmhouse.
3. river.
4. village.

1980-1-06

The map reference for the trig station closest to Hamilton is

1. 486354.
2. 507326.
3. 533358.
4. 508356.

1980-1-07

If you were to travel from Cavendish (5037) to Dunkeld (5335) your journey could be delayed because of

1. bridgework.
2. landslides.
3. the railway crossing.
4. water over the road.

1980-1-08

The sun would first set at map reference

1. 540344.
2. 540350.
3. 540355.
4. 540365.

1980-1-09

If you were on the train at 506356 and looked to the east you would possibly see

1. a township.
2. a river.
3. a highway.
4. an aerodrome.

1980-1-10

The highest point on the map has an elevation of

1. 823 metres.
2. 884 metres.
3. 1420 metres.
4. 3715 metres.

1980-1-11

The area reference for Balmoral is

1. 4840.
2. 4048.
3. 406485.
4. 485406.

1980-1-12

An alternative method of expressing the scale would be

1. 1:100 000.
2. 1:500 000.
3. one centimetre equals 10 kilometres.
4. one centimetre equals 50 kilometres

1980-1-13

The township which is furthest from Hamilton is

1. Penshurst.
2. Branhholme.
3. Cavendish.
4. Coleraine.

1980-1-14

The straight line distance from Cavendish to Dunkeld is

1. 25 kilometres.
2. 31 kilometres.
3. 36 kilometres.
4. 38 kilometres.

1980-1-15

The distance in kilometres by road from Coleraine to Hamilton is approximately

1. 22.
2. 28.
3. 32.
4. 38.

1980-1-16

If you drove from Hamilton to Cavendish your direction of travel would be

1. east.
2. south.
3. north.
4. west.

1980-1-17

The direction of Cavendish from Balmoral is

1. SSE.
2. SSW.
3. NNE.
4. NNW.

1980-1-18

The bearing of Byaduk North from Byaduk is

1. 0°
2. 90°
3. 180°
4. 270°

1980-1-19

The direction of stream flow in area 4940 is to the

1. north east.
2. north west.
3. south west.
4. south east.

1980-1-20

The latitude and longitude of Hamilton is approximately

1. 345505.
2. 505345.
3. 37° E, 142° S.
4. 37° S, 142° E.

1980-1-21

An urban centre located at the end of a railway line is

1. Penshurst (5332).
2. Dunkeld (5335).
3. Coleraine (4736).
4. Byaduk (4931).

1980-1-22

Cavendish is located at the junction of a

1. rail network.
2. river network.
3. road network.
4. air network.

1980-1-23

The smallest unit of settlement shown on the map is a

1. hamlet.
2. farmhouse.
3. village.
4. small town.

1980-1-24

The quadrant of the map with the lowest population density is the

1. south west.
2. south east.
3. north west.
4. north east.

1980-1-25

The settlement at map reference 505371 is a

1. town.
2. hamlet.
3. village.
4. trig station.

1980-1-26

The most frequently occurring unit of settlement is the

1. hamlet.
2. village.
3. small town.
4. farmhouse.

1980-1-27

A hamlet would most likely contain a

1. post office, supermarket and garage.
2. restaurant, real estate agent and post office.
3. garage, general store and post office.
4. general store, department store and real estate agent.

1980-1-28

The population of Merino is smaller than

1. Digby.
2. Cavendish.
3. Braxholme.
4. Dunkeld.

1980-1-29

The population of Balmoral is

1. smaller than Digby.
2. smaller than Cavendish.
3. larger than Penshurst.
4. larger than Braxholme.

1980-1-30

The dominant land use by area is

1. wool.
2. forestry.
3. cereal crops.
4. beef cattle.

1980-1-31

Stock from the Harrow area (4641) would be transported to Hamilton by

1. rail.
2. road.
3. river.
4. drover.

1980-1-32

The town of Merino derives its name from a breed of

1. pigs.
2. cattle.
3. sheep.
4. poultry.

1980-1-33

You would be most likely to see a wheat harvester at work in area reference

1. 4837.
2. 4638.
3. 5334.
4. 5338.

1980-1-34

The activity least likely to be found in Hamilton is

1. a saleyard.
2. a timber mill.
3. an abattoir.
4. a dairy factory.

1980-1-35

The agricultural activities shown on the map are examples of

1. horticulture.
2. plantation agriculture.
3. subsistence agriculture.
4. crop and livestock farming.

1980-1-36

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS:

If you lived in a farmhouse at map reference 495326, for what types of goods and services would you travel to

(a) Byaduk North.

(b) Hamilton.

1980-1-37

List and explain four factors that may account for the location of the settlement of Cavendish.

1980-1-38

Why has Hamilton developed as the largest centre in the area?

1980-1-39

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGES 2 AND 3 OF THE 1980 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

Nubia Map Sheet, Papua New Guinea Scale 1:100 000.

Items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1980-2-01 to 1980-2-54.

The Nubia map sheet index is

1. 7789.
2. 7889.
3. 7890.
4. 7989.

1980-2-01

The name of the adjoining map sheet to the west is

1. Murik.
2. Manam.
3. Angoram.
4. Annanberg.

1980-2-02

Nubia is part of the

1. East Sepik District.
2. Madang District.
3. Famu District.
4. Ruboni District.

1980-2-03

Nubia is located in

1. Indonesia.
2. Australia.
3. New Zealand.
4. Papua New Guinea.

1980-2-04

The most eastern meridian of longitude on the map is

1. 33°N.
2. 50°S.
3. 78°W.
4. 145 E.

1980-2-05

The major river on the map is the

1. Tok Tok River.
2. Sakula River.
3. Ramu River.
4. Boroi River.

1980-2-06

A mode of transport not shown on the map is

1. road.
2. air.
3. sea.
4. rail.

1980-2-07

The road from Bogia Bay (745250) to Masawara (684214) is

1. an all weather road.
2. a fair or dry weather road.
3. a foot track.
4. a four wheel drive road.

1980-2-08

The scale of the map is

1. 1 centimetre to 1 kilometre.
2. 1 centimetre to 10 kilometres.
3. 1 centimetre to 15 kilometres.
4. 1 centimetre to 100 kilometres.

1980-2-09

The area reference for Laing Island is

1. 6338.
2. 6439.
3. 3864.
4. 3964.

1980-2-10

A natural feature found in area reference 6130 is a

1. hill.
2. plateau.
3. flood plain.
4. spot height.

1980-2-11

The natural feature in area reference 4335 is a

1. dam.
2. chute.
3. village.
4. billabong.

1980-2-12

The cultural feature at map reference 615434 is

1. a hut.
2. an airfield.
3. a church.
4. a building.

1980-2-13

The direction of Awar Point (6342) from Hansa Point (6836) is

1. south west.
2. north east.
3. north west.
4. south east.

1980-2-14

The direction in which the stream in area reference 5820 flows is

1. south to south east.
2. south to south west.
3. north to north east.
4. north to north west.

1980-2-15

To walk by foot track from Gorak village (4920) to Minu village (4822) you would travel

1. west then south.
2. west then north.
3. north then east.
4. east then south.

1980-2-16

Point A in relation to Point B has a bearing of approximately

1. 45°
2. 90°
3. 270°
4. 350°

1980-2-17

The contour interval is

1. 20 metres.
2. 30 metres.
3. 40 metres.
4. 50 metres.

1980-2-18

The height of the hill in area reference 6928 is approximately

1. 80 metres.
2. 100 metres.
3. 120 metres.
4. 160 metres.

1980-2-19

The height of the ridge at map reference 516188 is

1. below 80 metres.
2. above 160 metres.
3. between 120 and 160 metres.
4. between 80 and 120 metres.

1980-2-20

The landforms of the north west corner of the map are

1. hills.
2. plains.
3. plateaus.
4. mountains.

1980-2-21

The segment of the map in which the relief is greatest is the

1. north west.
2. north east.
3. south west.
4. south east.

1980-2-22

The gradient would be greatest in area reference

1. 6929.
2. 6529.
3. 6329.
4. 6029.

1980-2-23

A graph representing the contours between Points A and B is called a

1. bearing.
2. line drawing.
3. cross section.
4. synoptic chart.

1980-2-24

The direct distance from Wakima Village (540273) to the village at map reference 502305 is approximately

1. 3 kilometres.
2. 4 kilometres.
3. 5 kilometres.
4. 6 kilometres.

1980-2-25

The approximate area in square kilometres of Lake Kort (4342) is

1. one quarter.
2. one half.
3. one.
4. two.

1980-2-26

The distance by road between the villages of Bogia Bay (745250) and Babangaua(777232) is approximately

1. 2.4 kilometres.
2. 3.4 kilometres.
3. 4.4 kilometres.
4. 5.4 kilometres.

1980-2-27

The Ramu River is characterised by

1. meanders.
2. waterfalls.
3. non perennial flow.
4. V shaped valleys.

1980-2-28

The Ramu River flows through a

1. mesa.
2. hamada.
3. deep valley.
4. flood plain.

1980-2-29

Ocean currents are generally flowing from the

1. north east.
2. south east.
3. north west.
4. south west.

1980-2-30

The natural landscape described by the Nubia map is dominated by

1. rainforest.
2. coniferous forest.
3. deciduous forest.
4. mid latitude forest.

1980-2-31

The vegetation in area reference 5547 is

1. rainforest.
2. moss forest.
3. medium forest.
4. floodplain forest.

1980-2-32

The vegetation type in Kaian Lagoon (4949) is

1. nipa.
2. swamp.
3. mangrove.
4. plantation.

1980-2-33

The sequence of vegetation along northing 22 from the Ramu River towards the west is

1. medium forest, floodplain forest, grassland, floodplain forest.
2. floodplain forest, medium forest, flood plain forest, medium forest.
3. floodplain forest, grassland, floodplain forest, medium forest.
4. medium forest, floodplain forest, medium forest, floodplain forest.

1980-2-34

The main form of travel between villages is

1. air.
2. rail.
3. walking.
4. four wheel drive.

1980-2-35

Evidence of European influence in the map area is shown by the

1. food gardens.
2. mission stations.
3. patches of Kunai.
4. subsistence agriculture.

1980-2-36

The settlement pattern of the Nubia map sheet area is best described as

1. linear.
2. scattered.
3. clustered.
4. evenly spaced.

1980-2-37

The settlement of Iku (6433) is a

1. large village.
2. small village.
3. sea port.
4. major town.

1980-2-38

In the upland areas villages are generally located

1. on ridges.
2. on rivers.
3. near towns.
4. at road junctions.

1980-2-39

Along the Ramu River a commercial activity that occurs is

1. fishing.
2. plantations.
3. lumbering.
4. rice cultivation.

1980-2-40

The major coastal land use is

1. mining.
2. dairying.
3. plantations.
4. sheep and wheat farming.

1980-2-41

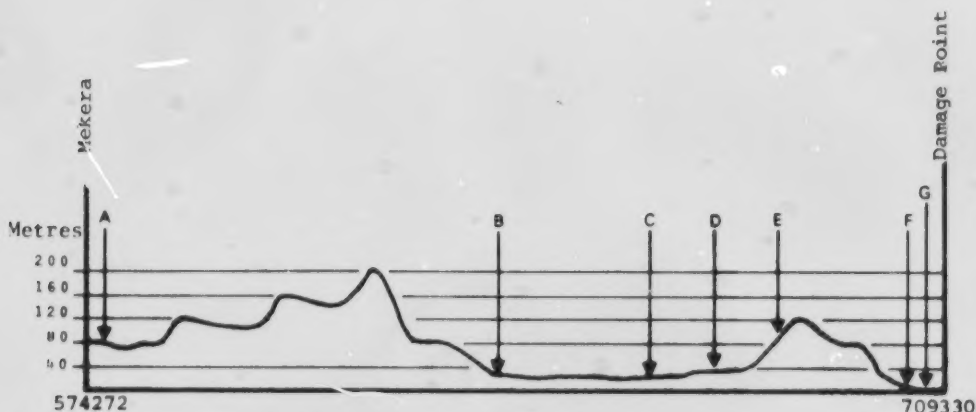
The plantations in area reference 7624 would most likely be

1. wheat.
2. rice.
3. manioc.
4. coconuts.

1980-2-42

Items 1980-2-43 () to 1980-2-52 () refer to the Nubia Map Sheet and the cross section below.

A cross section from Mekera Village (574272) to Damage Point (709330).



The feature at Point A along the cross section is a

1. fence.
2. vehicle track.
3. foot bridge.
4. foot track.

1980-2-43

The feature found on the cross section at Point C is

1. Kunai.
2. the Sakula River.
3. a food garden.
4. a four wheel drive track.

1980-2-44

The land on the cross section between feature B and C is

1. a plateau.
2. a pine plantation.
3. subject to flooding.
4. Mangrove swamp.

1980-2-45

The foot track at Point D passes through

1. nipa.
2. grassland.
3. rainforest.
4. moss forest.

1980-2-46

The cross section between Points F and G passes through

1. plantations.
2. food gardens.
3. coastal swamp.
4. rainforest.

1980-2-47

A non perennial stream would be found on the cross section at point

1. B.
2. C.
3. D.
4. E.

1980-2-48

The link between the plantations of Bogia Bay (7425) and the airfield (6143) is found on the cross section at point

1. D.
2. E.
3. F.
4. G.

1980-2-49

The vertical scale of the cross section is

1. 1:100.
2. 1:1 000.
3. 1:5 000.
4. 1:10 000.

1980-2-50

The straight line distance of the cross section from Mekera Village (574272) to Damage Point (709330) is

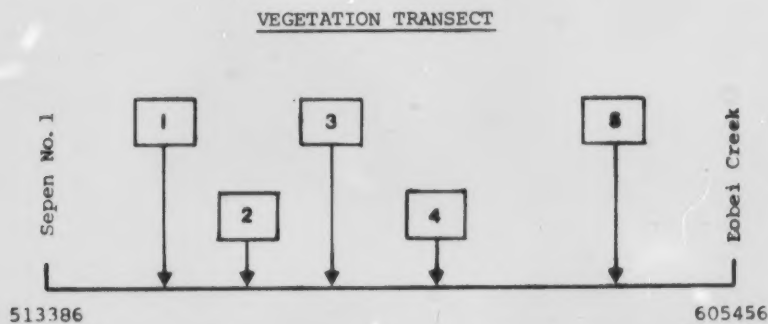
1. 13.0 kilometres.
2. 13.5 kilometres.
3. 14.0 kilometres.
4. 14.5 kilometres.

1980-2-51

The vertical exaggeration of the cross section is

1. 5.
2. 10.
3. 15.
4. 20.

1980-2-52



The vegetation transect is from Sepen No.1 Village (513386) to the mouth of Bobei Creek (605456).

Name the type of vegetation in each of the locations numbered 1 to 5 along the transect.

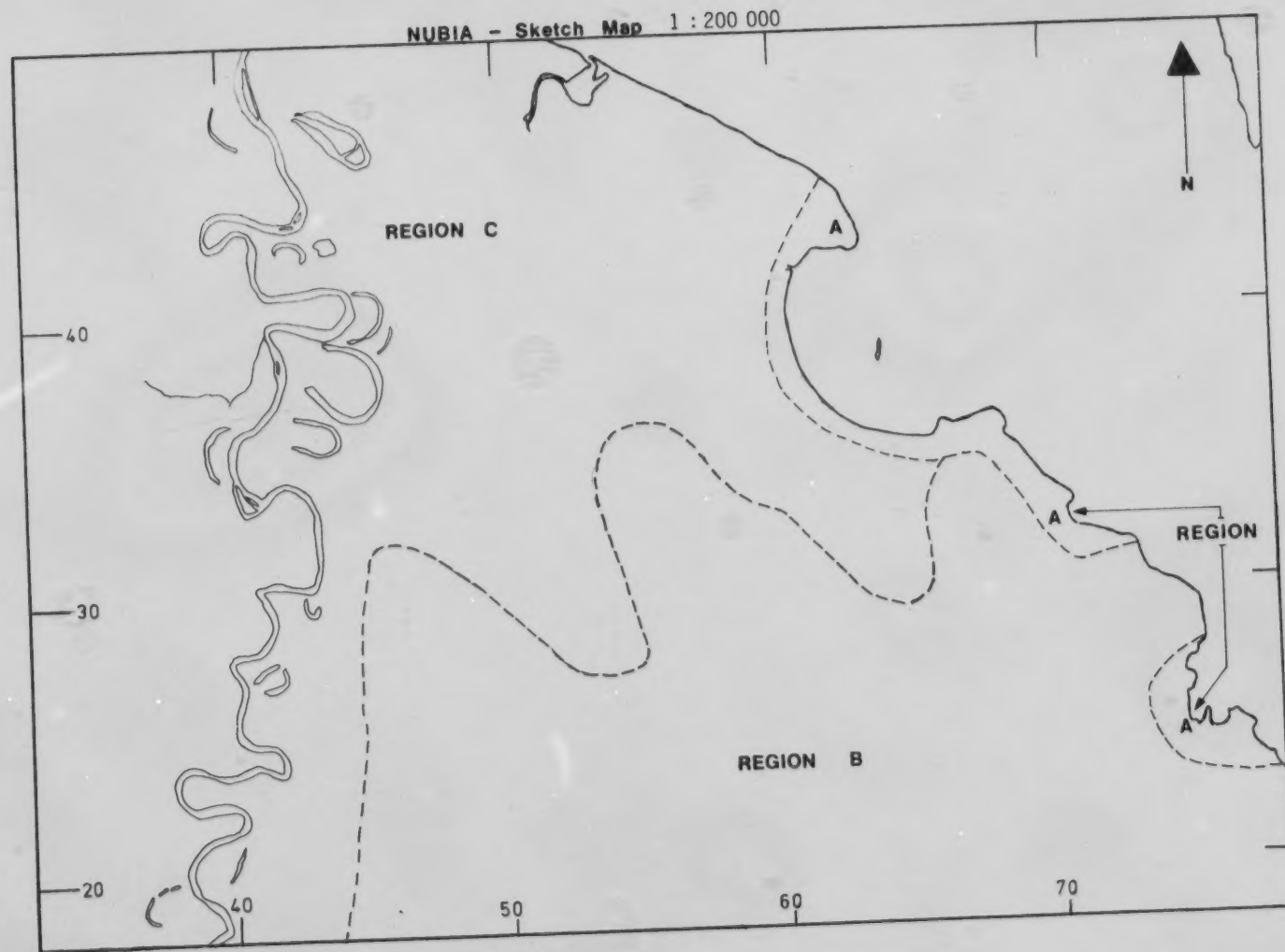
1980-2-53

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

The sketch map of Nubia has been divided into three geographic regions:

- Region A -
- Region B -
- Region C -

Describe the features which make each region distinctive.
1980-2-54



ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 4 OF THE 1980 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

Four photographs - Intensive (Rice Dominant) Subsistence Cultivation.

Photograph A - Field preparation in Java.

Photograph B - Planting seedlings in Japan.

Photograph C - Rice Terraces in Java.

Photograph D - Rice fields in Southern China.

Items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1980-4-01 to 1980-4-24.

The beasts pulling the plough in photograph A are

1. bison.
2. mules.
3. water buffaloes.
4. wilder beasts.

1980-4-01

The fields in all the photographs are called

1. ranges.
2. paddies.
3. plantations.
4. swamps.

1980-4-02

The fields in the photographs are separated by

1. bunds
2. fences.
3. channels.
4. stone walls.

1980-4-03

The implement being used in photograph A is a

1. plough.
2. rotary hoe.
3. harrow.
4. thresher.

1980-4-04

The terraces in photograph C would follow the

1. rivers.
2. highlands.
3. contours.
4. isohyets.

1980-4-05

The process of planting seedlings as illustrated in photograph B is actually one of

1. broadcasting.
2. threshing.
3. winnowing.
4. transplanting.

1980-4-06

Hill slope terraces as in photograph C have been constructed to

1. improve drainage.
2. overcome a shortage of flat land.
3. make use of the most fertile land.
4. make use of restricted hours of sunlight.

1980-4-07

A feature common to all photographs is

1. flat land.
2. bunds.
3. farmhouses.
4. interculture.

1980-4-08

The photographs which best illustrate traditional methods are

1. A and C.
2. A and D.
3. B and C.
4. C and D.

1980-4-09

The photograph which shows the influence of mechanization is

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1980-4-10

The intensive use of the land is indicated in the photographs by the

1. use of machinery.
2. size of the padi fields.
3. heavy reliance on labour.
4. amount of water used.

1980-4-11

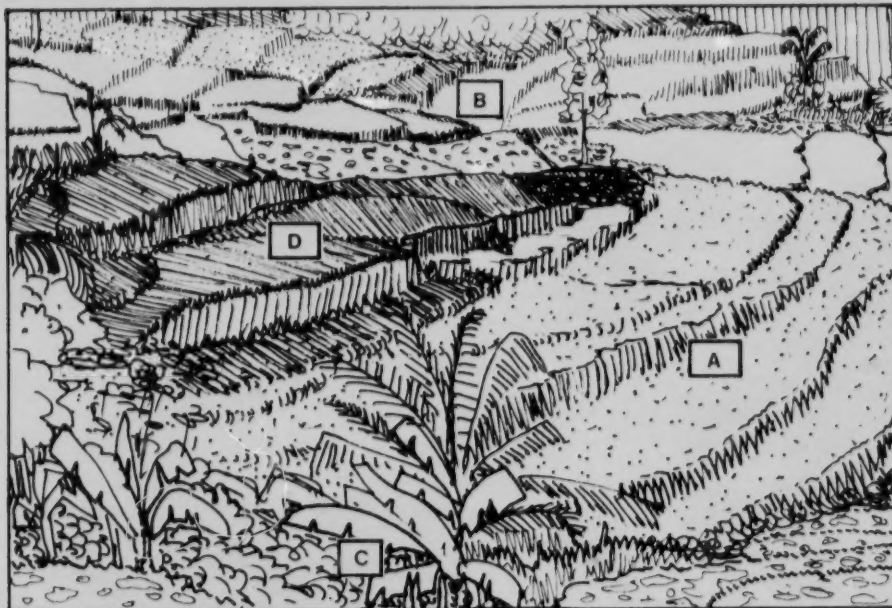
The photograph which represents the most northerly location is

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1980-4-12

Items 1980-4-13 () to 1980-4-16 () refer to photograph C and the sketch below.

Sketch - Photograph C



Harvested rice is found in the areas marked

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1980-4-13

Ponds prepared for planting are found in areas marked

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1980-4-14

Mature rice plants are found in areas marked

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1980-4-15

The products grown in area C are most likely

1. wheat and rice.
2. bananas and dates.
3. oranges and peanuts.
4. rubber and sugar cane.

1980-4-16

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS:

What reasons could there be for the absence of housing in photographs A and C? 1980-4-17

Contrast the uses of elevated land in photographs C and D. 1980-4-18

Why is the farming activity shown in the photographs described as intensive? 1980-4-19

What other farming activities could be mechanised apart from that shown in photograph B? 1980-4-20

Describe the processes involved in rice cultivation that would follow the activity shown in photograph A. 1980-4-21

What evidence is there that the machine used in photograph B is ideally suited to its task? 1980-4-22

What are the differences in the farming methods used in photographs A and B? Give reasons for the differences. 1980-4-23

Make a line drawing of photograph D labelling the features. 1980-4-24

ITEMS BASED ON:

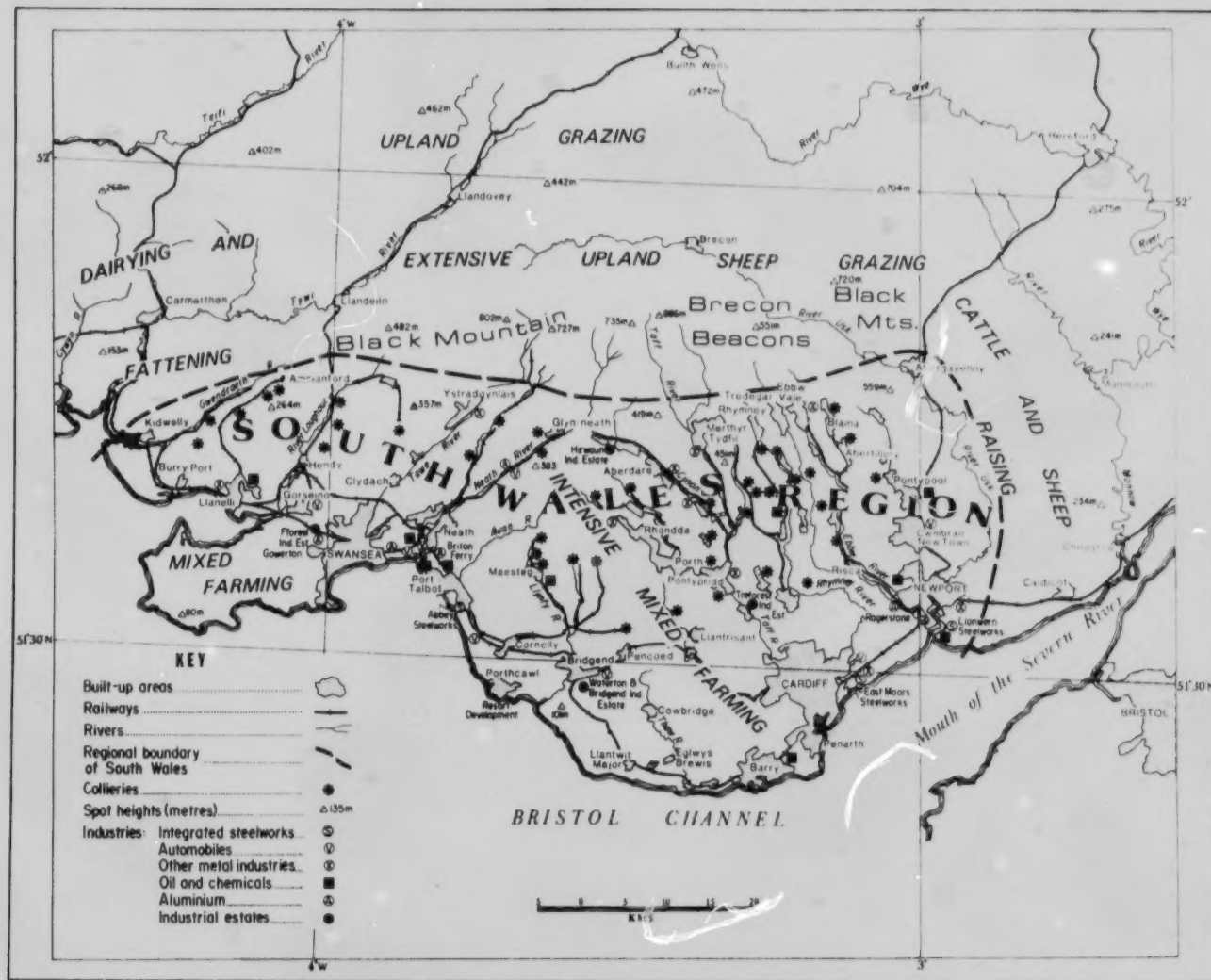
PAGE 6 OF THE 1980 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

Map - South Wales.

Items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1980-6-01 to 1980-6-25.

Items 1980-6-01 () to 1980-6-25 () refer to the map below



South Wales is located in

1. Australia.
 2. France.
 3. the United Kingdom.
 4. the United States of America.
- 1980-6-01

The longitude line 4°W is based on a reading from

1. Greenwich.
 2. the Equator.
 3. the Tropic of Cancer.
 4. the International Date Line.
- 1980-6-02

The river which has its source nearest to the highest point on the map is the

1. Tywi.
 2. Wye.
 3. Usk.
 4. Taff.
- 1980-6-03

Drainage in South Wales is predominantly to the

1. north.
 2. west.
 3. south.
 4. east.
- 1980-6-04

The collieries of South Wales indicate the locations of

1. oil.
 2. coal.
 3. bauxite.
 4. iron ore.
- 1980-6-05

Collieries in South Wales are located

1. along the Bristol Channel.
 2. east and north of the River Usk.
 3. north and west of the Brecon Beacons.
 4. in the valleys south of the Black Mountains.
- 1980-6-06

The area of South Wales in square kilometres would be approximately

1. 2000.
 2. 4000.
 3. 6000.
 4. 8000.
- 1980-6-07

Most railways in South Wales are closely related to

1. roads.
 2. river valleys.
 3. main cities.
 4. the coast.
- 1980-6-08

The main agricultural activities outside the South Wales Region are

1. arable.
2. pastoral.
3. nomadic.
4. intensive.

1980-6-09

The agricultural activity which is best suited to the rugged topography in Wales is

1. sheep grazing.
2. dairying.
3. mixed farming.
4. cattle grazing.

1980-6-10

Intensive mixed farming in South Wales occurs because of the

1. absence of large areas of fertile soil.
2. local market for foodstuffs.
3. mountainous nature of the landforms.
4. lack of technology and machinery.

1980-6-11

The industrial estates in South Wales are located

1. at transport nodes.
2. along the coast.
3. at the base of Black Mountain.
4. adjacent to built-up areas.

1980-6-12

Steelworks in South Wales are located

1. on the coalfields.
2. in major cities.
3. on the coast.
4. in elevated inland areas

1980-6-13

The major factor accounting for the original location of the steelworks in South Wales was the closeness to

1. iron ore.
2. coal.
3. limestone.
4. fresh water.

1980-6-14

The major industry influencing the location of the motor vehicle plants is

1. coal.
2. aluminium.
3. iron and steel.
4. oil and chemicals.

1980-6-15

The clustering of a variety of industries in the Swansea area is an example of

1. agglomeration.
2. decentralization.
3. industrial migration.
4. urbanisation.

1980-6-16

The function of the Cwmbran New Town, north of Newport is most likely that of a

1. regional shopping centre.
2. heavy industrial area.
3. residential suburb.
4. an administrative centre.

1980-6-17

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS:

What is an industrial estate? What types of industry would it contain?

1980-6-16

Why would industrial estates be established in this predominantly mining/
industrial region?

1980-6-19

Give reasons for the location of the steelworks in the South Wales Region.

1980-6-20

What factors have contributed to the growth of South Wales as an industrial
region?

1980-6-21

Describe and account for the railway networks in the South Wales Region.

1980-6-22

Explain the term 'integrated steelworks'.

1980-6-23

'A steelworks attracts other heavy industries toward it'. Explain this
statement using evidence from the map.

1980-6-24

What are the major differences between the South Wales Region and the
surrounding northern region?

1980-6-25

KEYS (ANSWERS) FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST ITEMS

1980 BROADSHEET ITEMS

1980-1-01 to 1980-1-36 and 1980-2-01 to 1980-2-52

ITEMS NO.	ANSWER	ITEMS NO.	ANSWER	ITEMS NO.	ANSWER
1980-1-01	3	1980-1-32	2	1980-2-26	2
1980-1-02	1	1980-1-33	3	1980-2-27	3
1980-1-03	2	1980-1-34	1	1980-2-28	1
1980-1-04	4	1980-1-35	2	1980-2-29	4
1980-1-05	2	1980-1-36	4	1980-2-30	2
1980-1-06	1			1980-2-31	1
1980-1-07	2	1980-2-01	2	1980-2-32	4
1980-1-08	4	1980-2-02	3	1980-2-33	3
1980-1-09	4	1980-2-03	2	1980-2-34	2
1980-1-10	4	1980-2-04	4	1980-2-35	3
1980-1-11	2	1980-2-05	4	1980-2-36	2
1980-1-12	1	1980-2-06	3	1980-2-37	2
1980-1-13	2	1980-2-07	4	1980-2-38	1
1980-1-14	4	1980-2-08	4	1980-2-39	1
1980-1-15	2	1980-2-09	1	1980-2-40	3
1980-1-16	3	1980-2-10	1	1980-2-41	3
1980-1-17	3	1980-2-11	1	1980-2-42	4
1980-1-18	1	1980-2-12	4	1980-2-43	4
1980-1-19	1	1980-2-13	1	1980-2-44	2
1980-1-20	2	1980-2-14	3	1980-2-45	3
1980-1-21	4	1980-2-15	1	1980-2-46	2
1980-1-22	3	1980-2-16	2	1980-2-47	1
1980-1-23	3	1980-2-17	4	1980-2-48	1
1980-1-24	2	1980-2-18	3	1980-2-49	3
1980-1-25	4	1980-2-19	4	1980-2-50	4
1980-1-26	3	1980-2-20	4	1980-2-51	4
1980-1-27	4	1980-2-21	2	1980-2-52	2
1980-1-28	3	1980-2-22	4		
1980-1-29	4	1980-2-23	4		
1980-1-30	4	1980-2-24	3		
1980-1-31	1	1980-2-25	3		

KEYS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1980 BROADSHEET ITEMS

Items 1980-4-01 to 1980-4-16 and 1980-6-01 to 1980-6-17

ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1980-4-01	3
1980-4-02	2
1980-4-03	1
1980-4-04	1
1980-4-05	3
1980-4-06	4
1980-4-07	2
1980-4-08	2
1980-4-09	1
1980-4-10	2
1980-4-11	2
1980-4-12	2
1980-4-13	1
1980-4-14	2
1980-4-15	4
1980-4-16	2

ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1980-6-01	3
1980-6-02	1
1980-6-03	4
1980-6-04	3
1980-6-05	2
1980-6-06	4
1980-6-07	2
1980-6-08	2
1980-6-09	2
1980-6-10	1
1980-6-11	2
1980-6-12	4
1980-6-13	3
1980-6-14	2
1980-6-15	3
1980-6-16	1
1980-6-17	3

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE GEOGRAPHY

A SELECTION OF TEST ITEMS TO ACCOMPANY THE
1979
H.S.C. GEOGRAPHY BROADSHEET

- ➔ All the items based on the 1979 broadsheet begin with the prefix 1979. The fifth digit of an item number indicates the page of the broadsheet to which the item relates. The last two digits identify the item within that set of items. The code will help locate and identify items and check keys.
- ➔ The keys (answers) for this set of items are at the end of the section of items based on the 1979 broadsheet.

ITEMS BASED ON:

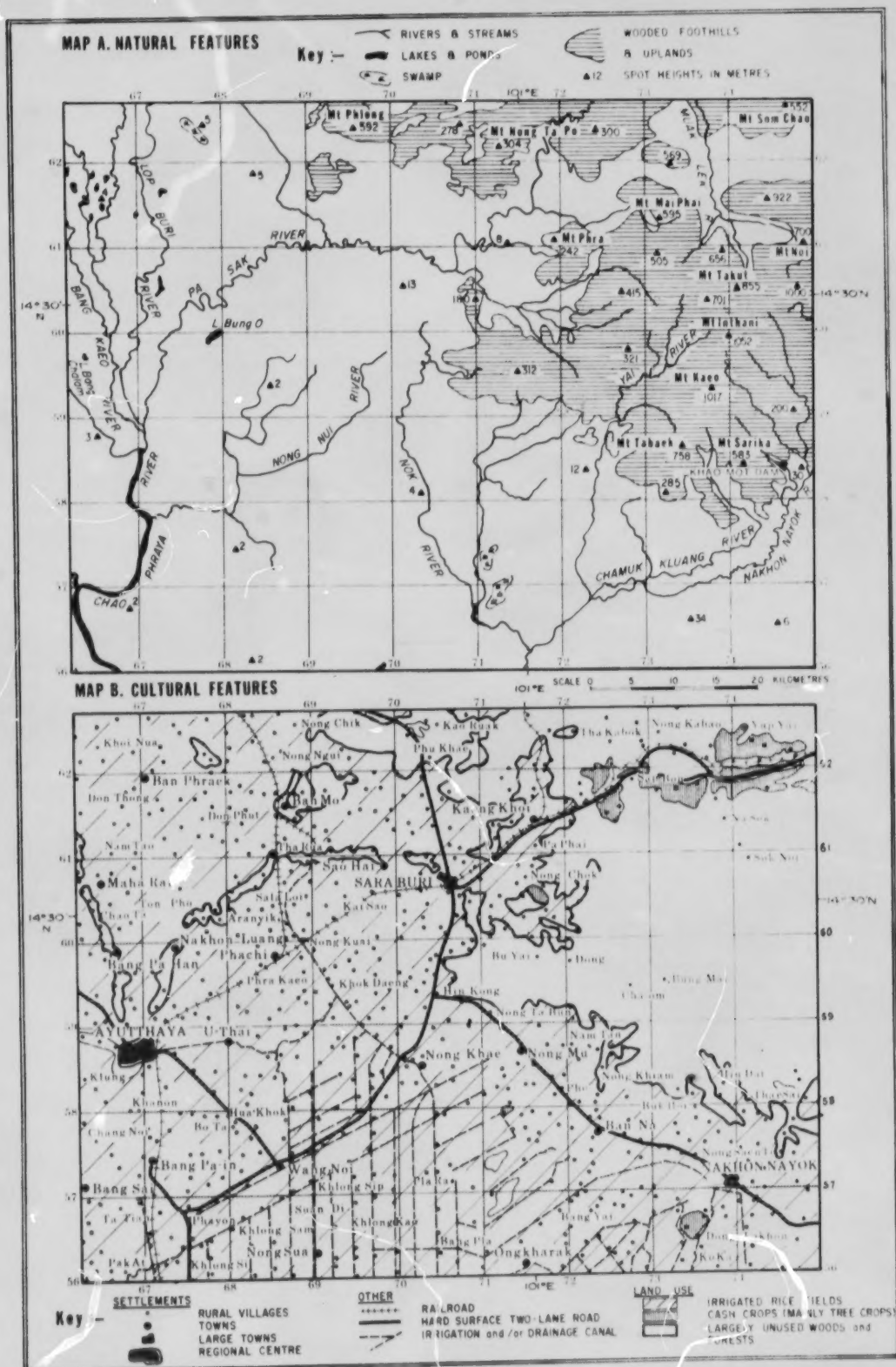
PAGE 1 OF THE 1979 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

Natural and Cultural Feature Maps, Ayutthaya Thailand.

The items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1979-1-01 to 1979-1-32.

Items 1979-1-01 () to 1979-1-32 () refer to the maps below.



The regional centre of the map area is

1. Saraburi.
2. Hin Kong.
3. Ayutthaya.
4. Nakhon Nayok. 1979-1-01

The straight line distance from Ayutthaya to Nakhon Nayok (7457) is

1. 20 kilometres.
2. 53 kilometres.
3. 73 kilometres.
4. 86 kilometres. 1979-1-02

The distance by train from Saraburi (7060) to Ayutthaya is approximately

1. 33 kilometres.
2. 43 kilometres.
3. 50 kilometres.
4. 53 kilometres. 1979-1-03

The map reference for Saraburi is

1. 606707.
2. 607707.
3. 700600.
4. 707607. 1979-1-04

The type of settlement at map reference 732595 is a

1. large town in a cash crop area.
2. town in a largely unused forest area.
3. rural village in a largely unused forest area.
4. rural village in an irrigated rice field area. 1979-1-05

The highest point on the map is

1. Mt. Noi (7461).
2. Mt. Kaeo (7359).
3. Mt. Inthani (7359).
4. Mt. Phlong (6962). 1979-1-06

The general direction of surface water flow in Map A is to the

1. south.
2. east.
3. north.
4. west. 1979-1-07

Mt. Takut (7460), Mt. Inthani (7359), and Mt. Kaeo (7359) form a

1. ria.
2. plateau.
3. watershed.
4. river valley. 1979-1-08

If inhabitants of Nakhon Nayok (7357) travelled in a northerly direction the main landform they would encounter would be

1. swamp.
2. a delta.
3. hills.
4. rice fields.

1979-1-09

The climate of this region would most likely be

1. hot and wet.
2. cold and wet.
3. hot and dry.
4. cold and dry.

1979-1-10

Most of the irrigation canals are in the southern section of the map because this area

1. is more heavily populated.
2. has many cash crops.
3. lacks an extensive river system.
4. has no transport networks.

1979-1-11

The main use of the irrigation canals is to provide

1. water for the rice fields.
2. flood control facilities.
3. better transport connections.
4. domestic water facilities for villages.

1979-1-12

The main activity of the people in this area is

1. fishing.
2. cash crop farming.
3. rice growing.
4. secondary industry.

1979-1-13

Very little agriculture takes place in the north eastern section of the map because this area is too

1. dry.
2. hilly.
3. swampy.
4. densely populated.

1979-1-14

The most extensive means of transport in this region is

1. road.
2. air.
3. rail.
4. sea.

1979-1-15

The most important transport node shown in Map B is

1. Ban Mo.
2. Wang Noi.
3. Nakhon Nayok.
4. Ayutthaya.

1979-1-16

Settlement is sparse in the

1. regional centres.
 2. wooded foothills.
 3. rural villages.
 4. alluvial plains.
- 1979-1-17

The dominant settlement pattern for this region is

1. linear.
 2. radial.
 3. dispersed.
 4. clustered.
- 1979-1-18

The original site of Ayutthaya would have developed as a centre because it was

1. close to the coast.
 2. on the rail network.
 3. where a number of rivers merged.
 4. close to major coal deposits.
- 1979-1-19

Most of the rural villages are located

1. close to the main railway line.
 2. in the more heavily forested areas.
 3. on the fertile river valleys.
 4. in upland areas beyond river inundation
- 1979-1-20

The large number of villages would suggest that

1. farms are capital intensive units.
 2. this is a densely populated region.
 3. irrigation canals are used by industry.
 4. little land is available for agriculture.
- 1979-1-21

A river course which still consists of largely unused woods and forest is the

1. Nong Nui.
 2. Pa Sak.
 3. Lop Buri.
 4. Chao Phraya.
- 1979-1-22

A town on the Chao Phraya River is

1. Bang Pa-in.
 2. Nong Sua.
 3. Bang Pa Han.
 4. Khanon.
- 1979-1-23

The northern railroad line from Phachi (6859) crosses the Pa Sak River at

1. Ban Mo.
 2. Phachi.
 3. Tha Rua.
 4. Saraburi.
- 1979-1-24

A centre which is accessible by two lane road, rail and river transport is

1. Nakhon-Nayok.
2. Saraburi.
3. Phachi.
4. Ban Mo.

1979-1-25

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Suggest reasons why the Chao Phraya River is much wider south of Ayutthaya than it is north of that regional centre. 1979-1-26

Suggest reasons for the location of irrigation and/or drainage canals on Map B. 1979-1-27

Compare the landscape in the south western quarter with that in the north eastern quarter of the map. 1979-1-28

Discuss the relationship between transport systems and landforms in this region. 1979-1-29

What is the relationship between landforms and land use in this region? 1979-1-30

Describe the pattern of land use in this region and suggest reasons for this pattern. 1979-1-31

Describe the importance of the river in the development of this region. 1979-1-32

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGES 2 AND 3 OF THE 1979 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

Bartle Frere Map Sheet. Queensland. Scale 1:100 000.

Items based on this page of the Broadsheet are numbered
1979-2-01 to 1979-2-53.

The contour interval is

1. 10 metres.
2. 30 metres.
3. 50 metres.
4. 40 metres.

1979-2-01

The main form of landuse in Area C is

1. dairy farming.
2. timber getting.
3. sugar cane farming.
4. intensive mixed cropping.

1979-2-02

The scale of this map is

1. 1: 10 000.
2. 1: 50 000.
3. 1: 75 000.
4. 1: 100 000.

1979-2-03

A map distance of 3 centimetres represents a distance on the ground of

1. 2 kilometres.
2. 3 kilometres.
3. 4 kilometres.
4. 30 kilometres.

1979-2-04

The straight line distance from Mount Quincan Trig Station (488865) to Heales Monument (614961) is

1. 14.2 kilometres.
2. 16.2 kilometres.
3. 18.2 kilometres.
4. 20.2 kilometres.

1979-2-05

The straight line distance between Meringer (6911) and Aloomba (7507) is approximately

1. 6 kilometres.
2. 7 kilometres.
3. 8 kilometres.
4. 9 kilometres.

1979-2-06

The direction of Gordonvale (709099) from Babinda (857818) is

1. north-west.
2. north-east.
3. south-west.
4. south-east.

1979-2-07

The Russell River (8885) flows in the general direction of

1. South to North.
2. East to West.
3. North to South.
4. West to East.

1979-2-08

The feature at map reference 857825 is

1. a scarp.
2. Frenchman Creek.
3. a mill.
4. south peak. 1979-2-09

The feature at map reference 751985 is

1. Clamshell Falls.
2. Whites Falls.
3. Mount Sophia.
4. North Peak. 1979-2-10

The type of vegetation found in area reference 8786 is

1. pine plantation.
2. scattered forest.
3. mangrove swamp.
4. tropical rainforest. 1979-2-11

The type of vegetation found in area reference 5182 is

1. medium forest.
2. scattered forest.
3. mangrove swamp.
4. tropical rainforest. 1979-2-12

An oxbow lake (billabong) can be seen in area reference

1. 6794.
2. 8981.
3. 8887.
4. 6504. 1979-2-13

The landform feature at map reference 539882 is a

1. mountain.
2. valley.
3. lake.
4. river. 1979-2-14

The cultural feature at map reference 753093 is a

1. lagoon.
2. river.
3. railway line.
4. power transmission cable. 1979-2-15

The feature at map reference 890000 is

1. a ricefield.
2. land subject to flooding.
3. a filled in lagoon.
4. the high tide mark. 1979-2-16

The triangle marked on the map at Heales Monument (614961) represents a

1. trig station.
 2. bench mark.
 3. spot height.
 4. mountain peak.
- 1979-2-17

The landform in Area A is

1. an undulating plateau.
 2. a rugged mountain range.
 3. a lowland coastal plain.
 4. a volcanic peak.
- 1979-2-18

Area B has the highest rainfall due to the

1. orographic rainfall effect.
 2. closeness of the Coral Sea.
 3. convectional rainfall effect.
 4. presence of leached soils.
- 1979-2-19

The slope from Walshs Pyramid (723055) north east to the Bruce Highway is approximately

1. 1 in 1.
 2. 1 in 2.
 3. 2 in 1.
 4. 3 in 1.
- 1979-2-20

The slopes of Mount Massey (7100) are

1. steep.
 2. gentle.
 3. undulating.
 4. truncated.
- 1979-2-21

The Forestry Road (6993) traversing Area B follows

1. a hill.
 2. a river.
 3. a plateau.
 4. an escarpment.
- 1979-2-22

Gillies Road in area reference 6103 is very winding because the

1. forest is very dense.
 2. landforms are very steep.
 3. settlement is very dense.
 4. crossing of large rivers is difficult.
- 1979-2-23

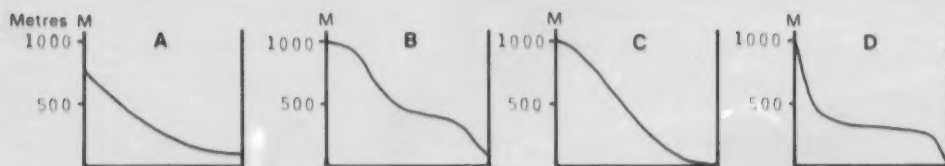
The elevation of the surface of Lake Barrine (5592) is in the range

1. 641 to 679 metres.
 2. 681 to 719 metres.
 3. 721 to 759 metres.
 4. 761 to 799 metres.
- 1979-2-24

The cross section looking north east from Bell Peak North (807105) to the coast is best represented by

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1979-2-25



The Mulgrave River (8202) has its source in the

1. Ker Range.
2. Graham Range.
3. Malbon Range.
4. Tinaroo Falls Dam.

1979-2-26

The rainfall in the map area

1. is mainly frontal in type.
2. is influenced by landform features.
3. gradually increases away from the coast.
4. gradually decreases away from the coast.

1979-2-27

The major soil type in Area C is the result of

1. river deposition.
2. wind deposition.
3. sugar cane farming.
4. unreliable rainfall.

1979-2-28

The natural lakes in Area A indicate that the area was subject to

1. folding.
2. faulting.
3. glaciation.
4. volcanism.

1979-2-29

Area B is largely unused because

1. it is National Park.
2. the vegetation is too dense.
3. of the rugged nature of the landform.
4. the climate is unsuitable for agriculture.

1979-2-30

The settlement in Area C is mainly located

1. alongside the Mulgrave River.
2. along the transport links.
3. to the east of the Mulgrave River.
4. on the lower foothills and ranges.

1979-2-31

Improvement to transport routes are indicated in area reference

1. 7404.
2. 8381.
3. 8587.
4. 8591.

1979-2-32

The extensive light railway system in Area C would

1. attract a large number of tourists.
2. compete with private bus companies.
3. transport sugar cane and associated products.
4. transport dairy products and intensive mixed crops.

1979-2-33

A major factor in the growth of Gordonvale would be its closeness to

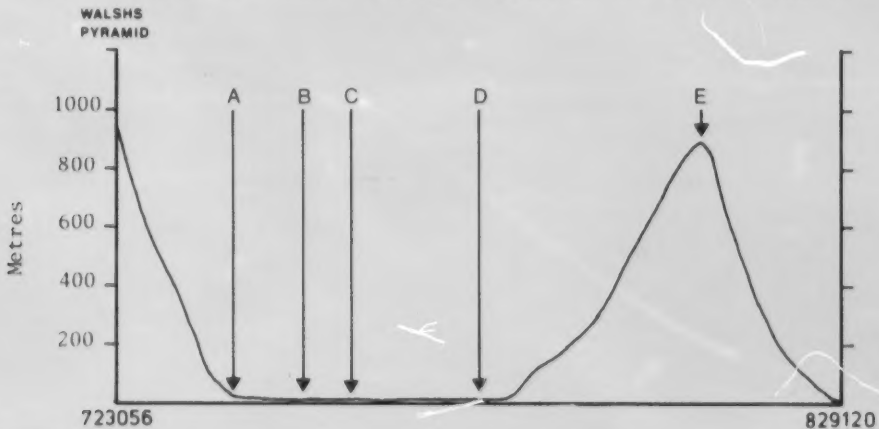
1. high mountain ranges.
2. the port for sugar exports.
3. the Mulgrave River flood plain.
4. the intersection of transport links.

1979-2-34

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS:

Items 1979-2-35 () to 1979-2-43 () refer to the cross section below and the Bartle Frere mapsheet.

A cross section from Walshs Pyramid (723056) to the coast (829120).



The Bruce Highway is located at point

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1979-2-35

The land to the east of Point E is

1. floodplain.
2. Walshs Pyramid.
3. National Park.
4. Aboriginal Reserve.

1979-2-36

The town of Aloomba is located at point

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1979-2-37

A feature which indicates the type of land use of the region is found at point

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1979-2-38

The width of the floodplain is approximately

1. 2 kilometres.
2. 4 kilometres.
3. 6 kilometres.
4. 8 kilometres.

1979-2-39

The vertical exaggeration of the cross section is

1. 3.
2. 5.
3. 7.
4. 9.

1979-2-40

The sequence of vegetation found along the cross section is

1. medium forest, dense forest, rainforest.
2. rainforest, dense forest, scattered forest.
3. scattered forest, dense forest, rainforest.
4. dense forest, scattered forest, rainforest. 1979-2-41

The aspect of Walshs Pyramid along the cross section is

1. north east.
2. north west.
3. south east.
4. south west.

1979-2-42

The gradient of Walshs Pyramid along the cross section is approximately

1. 1 in 1.
2. 1 in 2.
3. 1 in 4.
4. 1 in 5.

1979-2-43

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Draw a cross section from map reference 460880 to 530840. Label the major natural and cultural features on your cross section.

1979-2-44

Describe the main landform features found in Areas A, B and C.

1979-2-45

Describe the general directions of water flow shown on the map.

1979-2-46

Suggest reasons why the mouth of the Mulgrave River may be difficult to navigate.

1979-2-47

Account for the different transport networks in Area A and Area C.

1979-2-48

Suggest reasons why Gordonvale would be an important town in Area C.

1979-2-49

What evidence is there to indicate that vegetation in Area A has been subject to clearing.

1979-2-50

What factors may have influenced the location of dairying and intensive mixed cropping activities in Area A.

1979-2-51

Describe the differences in settlement patterns of the three areas.

1979-2-52

Account for the different types of land use in the areas shown on the map.

1979-2-53

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 4 OF THE 1979 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

*Four Photographs: Shifting Subsistence Agriculture in
Papua New Guinea.*

Items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1979-4-01 to 1979-4-22.

The type of agriculture carried on in areas such as these is often called

1. commercial agriculture.
2. tropical commercial farming.
3. slash and burn cultivation.
4. extensive subsistence farming. 1979-4-01

This form of agriculture is called shifting cultivation because

1. farmers move daily from field to field.
2. work is rotated between the men and women.
3. landslides cause crops to be washed away.
4. farms are relocated every few years. 1979-4-02

Shifting agriculture is necessary in these areas, because of

1. tribal fighting.
2. diminishing crop yields.
3. forest regrowth.
4. nomadic traditions. 1979-4-03

The method used to clear the garden area is known as

1. intensive cultivation.
2. slash and burn.
3. winnowing and threshing.
4. forest regeneration. 1979-4-04

After the burning of the cleared garden vegetation the ashes will be

1. used for making fires for cooking.
2. spread over the garden area.
3. used for religious festivals.
4. thrown into the uncleared forest. 1979-4-05

The tool being used by the woman in photograph B is a

1. sickle.
2. hand axe.
3. fertilizer spreader.
4. digging stick. 1979-4-06

Tree stumps have been left in the cleared garden area in photograph A because they are

1. needed to mark garden boundaries.
2. used to keep wild animals off the garden.
3. all used for growing ceremonial yams.
4. too difficult for the natives to remove. 1979-4-07

Photograph B indicates that in subsistence agriculture

1. men do all the farmwork.
2. mechanisation is important.
3. farm tools are primitive.
4. only very flat land is cultivated. 1979-4-08

The supply of food for sale in the market in photograph D is made possible by

1. surplus food production
2. subsistence agriculture
3. the development of large cities
4. the introduction of road transport

1979-4-09

Most of the crops grown in the areas shown in photographs A and B would be

1. fed to the village animals
2. sold in the local town for cash
3. consumed by natives in the village
4. used as raw materials for industry

1979-4-10

Copra is a product made from

1. yams
2. cocoa
3. coconuts
4. sweet potatoes

1979-4-11

A traditional handcraft product evident in photograph D is a

1. cloth dress
2. woven basket
3. pandanus leaf
4. clay cooking pot

1979-4-12

The agricultural product shown in photograph C is produced for

1. consumption in the village
2. sale to overseas markets
3. fodder for village animals
4. the overseas rubber industry

1979-4-13

The type of industry shown in photograph C could best be described as

1. large-scale capital intensive
2. small-scale capital intensive
3. large-scale labour intensive
4. small-scale labour intensive

1979-4-14

Compared to photographs A and B, photographs C and D indicate a

1. lower standard of living
2. lower level of technology
3. greater degree of subsistence activity
4. greater degree of commercial activity

1979-4-15

The dominant vegetation type in photographs A and C is

1. savanna scrub forest
2. deciduous forest
3. coniferous forest
4. equatorial rainforest

1979-4-16

The design of the native huts in photograph C indicates they are located in the

1. highlands.
2. lowlands.
3. mountain ranges.
4. montane zone.

1979-4-17

The huts in the background of photograph C are built high above ground to allow for

1. protection from wild animals.
2. circulation of warm air in winter.
3. the building of extra copra driers.
4. cooler shelter in the year round heat.

1979-4-18

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Describe the cycle of shifting cultivation shown in photographs A and B.

1979-4-19

Explain the role of the village women in the process of shifting cultivation.

1979-4-20

Using evidence from photograph C and D describe how the way of life of the natives has changed with commercial cropping.

1979-4-21

List 5 features from the photographs which indicate they were taken in an equatorial region.

1979-4-22

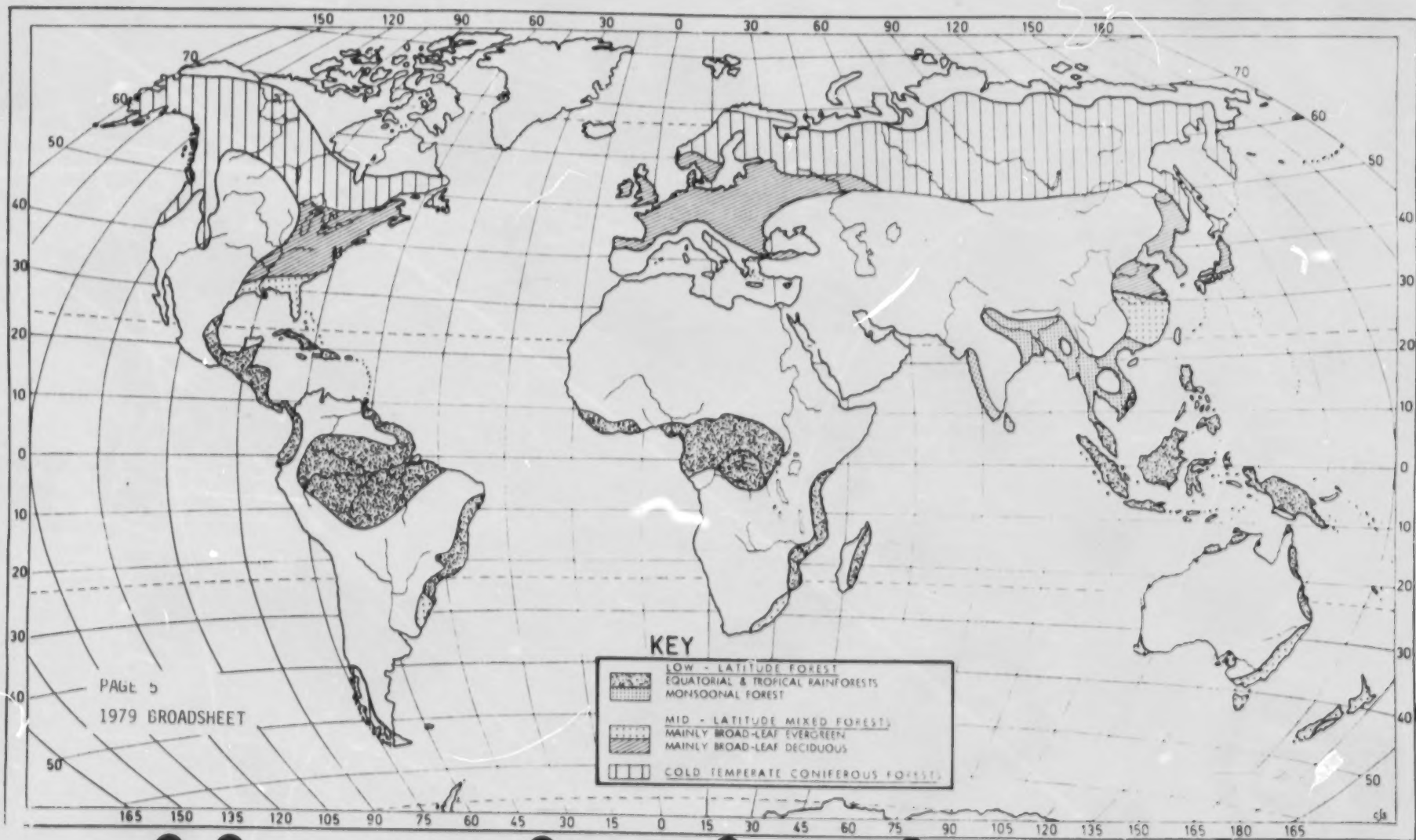
ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 5 OF THE 1979 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

World Map of Major Forest Types.

Items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1979-5-01 to 1979-5-24.



PAGE 5
1979 BROADSHEET

65

56

66

The forest type covering the largest area is

1. broadleaf evergreen forests.
2. equatorial and tropical rainforests.
3. broad-leaf deciduous forests.
4. cold temperate coniferous forests.

1979-5-01

The continent with the largest proportion of its area covered in forest is

1. Europe.
2. Australia.
3. North America.
4. South America.

1979-5-02

The most extensive forest type found in Australia is

1. monsoonal forest.
2. equatorial and tropical rainforest.
3. mainly broad-leaf deciduous forest.
4. mainly broad-leaf evergreen forest.

1979-5-03

The absence of large land masses in the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere influences the distribution of

1. rainforests.
2. monsoonal forests.
3. broad-leaf forests.
4. coniferous forests.

1979-5-04

The main reason for the change in forest type with movement in a northerly direction along the mainland coast of Asia is

1. an increase in temperature and rainfall.
2. a decrease in latitude and altitude.
3. a decrease in temperature and rainfall.
4. an increase in altitude and latitude.

1979-5-05

The factor which would not influence the world pattern of forest distribution is

1. latitude.
2. longitude.
3. climate.
4. landforms.

1979-5-06

A parallel of latitude which passes through a rainforest area in Australia is the

1. Equator.
2. Arctic Circle.
3. Tropic of Capricorn.
4. Tropic of Cancer.

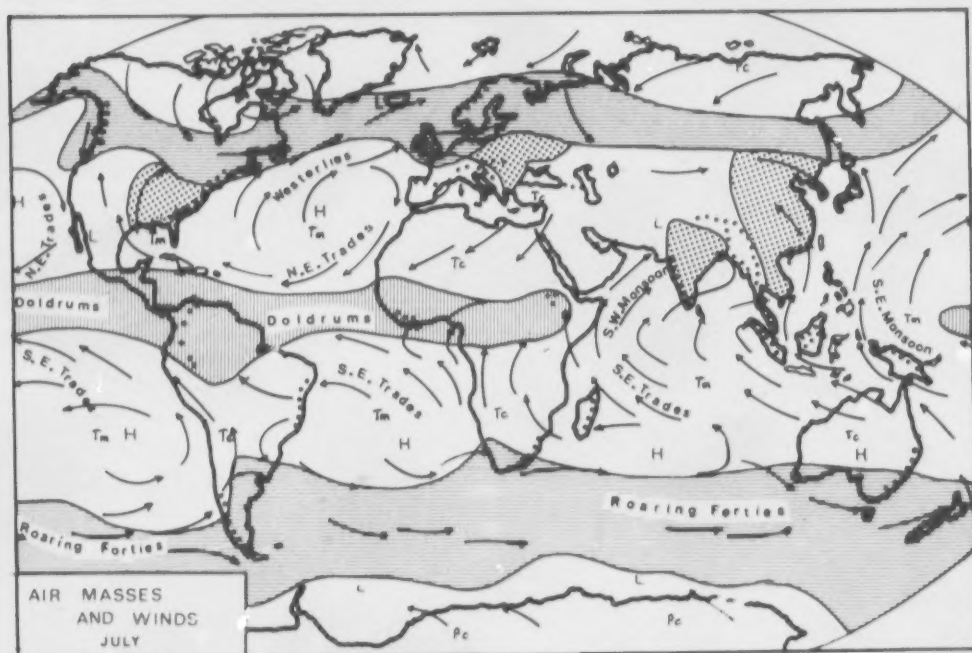
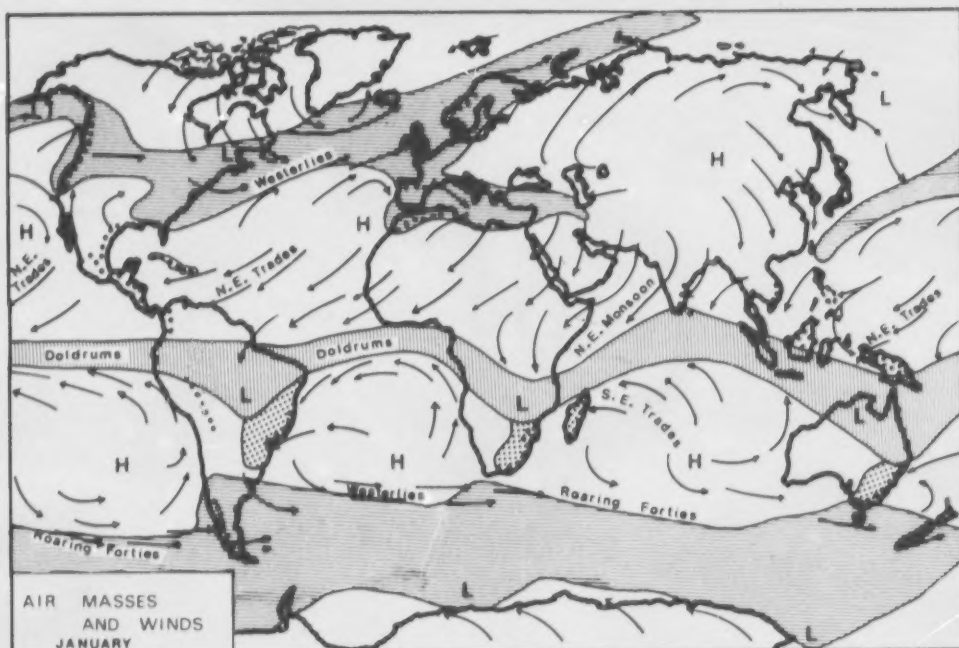
1979-5-07

The map suggests that the prevailing wind influencing the south island of New Zealand is

1. a northerly.
2. a westerly.
3. an easterly.
4. a southerly.

1979-5-08

Items 1979-5-09 () to 1979-5-23 () refer to page 5 of the broadsheet; and the two seasonal maps of the world air masses and winds below.



KEY. * : Mountain Barriers  Polar Front Cyclonic Rain
  Convectional Instability Rain  Inter Tropic Convergence Rain

Air Masses: Tc - Tropical Continental
 Tm - Tropical Maritime
 Pc - Polar Continental
 Pm - Polar Maritime

Items 1979-5-09 () to 1979-5-23 () refer to the world map on page 5 of the Broadsheet and the two seasonal maps of world air masses and winds.

Forests occur on the south east coast of Africa because

1. it is the area of the Roaring Forties.
 2. the conifers are unsuitable for lumbering.
 3. the prevailing winds are from the north west.
 4. mountain barriers cause orographic rainfall.
- 1979-5-09

The map suggests that forest growth is influenced by landform because

1. forests grow more rapidly in alpine areas.
 2. temperatures rise with higher altitude.
 3. mountains produce orographic rainfall.
 4. mountains produce convectional rainfall.
- 1979-5-10

Western China is lacking in forest growth because it has

1. low rainfall all year round.
 2. monsoonal winds in July.
 3. too many cold nights in January.
 4. the North-East Monsoon in January.
- 1979-5-11

In the Southern Hemisphere one factor responsible for the lack of forest growth between the latitudes of 10° and 30° on the west coast of continents is

1. winds tend to blow offshore.
 2. the Roaring Forties create on-shore winds.
 3. they experience a severe rain-shadow effect.
 4. soils are too shallow to support tree growth.
- 1979-5-12

The area of monsoonal forest on the west coast of India experiences heavy rainfall from the

1. North East Trade Winds.
 2. South East Trade Winds.
 3. North East Monsoon.
 4. South West Monsoon.
- 1979-5-13

Equatorial and Tropical rainforest areas are most commonly associated with the

1. Roaring Forties.
 2. North-East Monsoon.
 3. Doldrums.
 4. Westerlies.
- 1979-5-14

Deciduous forest in Europe would have very little leaf growth in

1. January.
 2. May.
 3. July.
 4. August.
- 1979-5-15

The types of rainfall generally associated with areas of broad-leaf deciduous forest are

1. polar-front cyclonic and monsoonal.
2. inter-tropic convergent and monsoonal.
3. convectional and polar-front cyclonic.
4. inter-tropic convergent and convectional.

1979-5-16

Rainfall in the coniferous forest areas would be mostly influenced by

1. polar continental air masses.
2. high pressure monsoonal winds.
3. convectionally unstable air.
4. tropical maritime air masses.

1979-5-17

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Explain the absence of forest cover over most of the northern half of Australia. 1979-5-18

What are the factors responsible for the location of the forest areas on the south-east coast of Australia? 1979-5-19

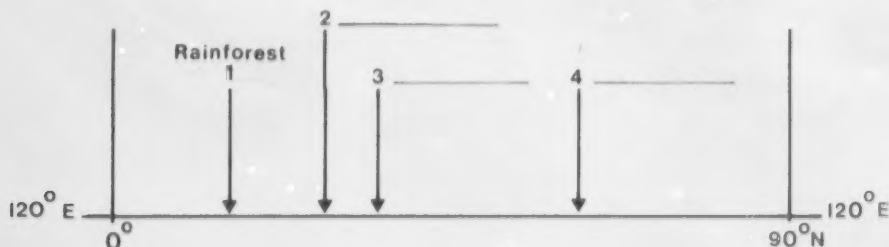
Suggest reasons for the existence of rainforest on the eastern coast of the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar). 1979-5-20

Suggest reasons for the large areas of rainforest in South America and Africa. 1979-5-21

Explain the reasons for the lack of forest growth in Central Asia. 1979-5-22

Describe the climate and landform factors which are responsible for the Sahara Desert. 1979-5-23

Locate on the transect line below, the distribution of vegetation found in the northern hemisphere along the 120°E meridian of longitude. (The first forest type has been included). 1979-5-24



ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 6 OF THE BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

Two photographs - Central Singapore

Items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1979-6-01 to 1979-6-19.

Singapore is a good example of

1. a modern western city.
2. an inland western city.
3. an ancient eastern city.
4. a city combining the old and new.

1979-6-01

As a settlement, Singapore may be classified as a

1. large, densely settled city.
2. wealthy, sparsely settled village.
3. densely settled inland city.
4. sparsely settled coastal city.

1979-6-02

A major problem in Singapore would be

1. low population density.
2. political instability.
3. a shortage of flat land.
4. high living standards.

1979-6-03

The high rise buildings in the middle and background of photograph A would be mostly used as

1. retail centres.
2. residential apartments.
3. wholesale and distribution centres.
4. commercial and administrative offices.

1979-6-04

The high rise buildings in the background of photograph B would be used for

1. administrative office space.
2. high density residential purposes.
3. low density commercial activities.
4. medium density residential purposes.

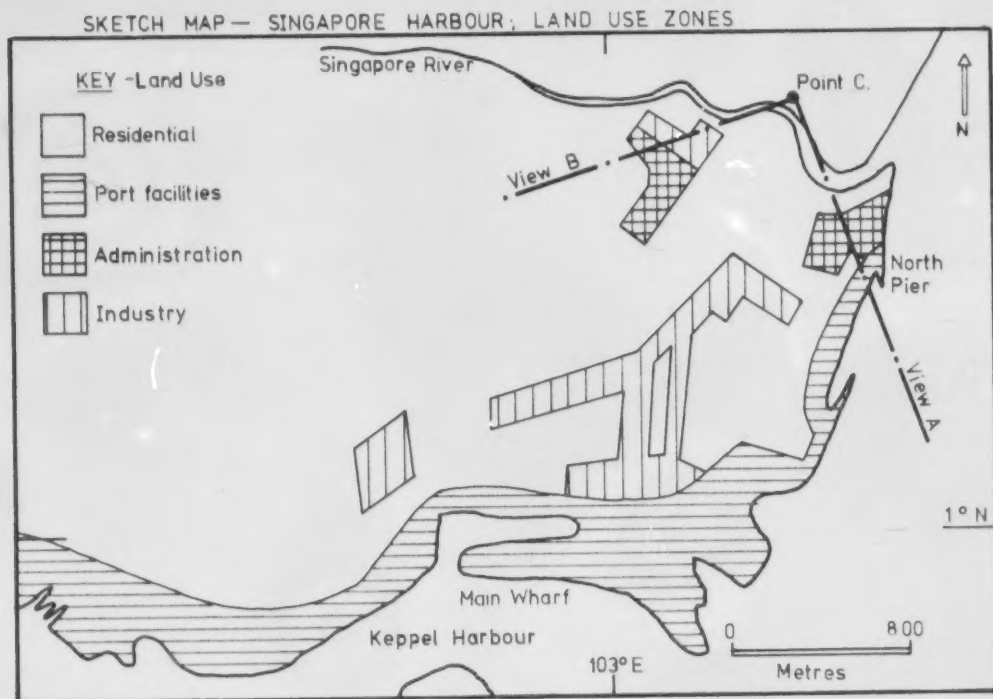
1979-6-05

The presence of a large number of high-rise buildings in Singapore indicates that

1. land is a relatively cheap resource.
2. land is a relatively expensive resource.
3. people prefer living in high rise apartments.
4. construction costs are low for high rise buildings.

1979-6-06

Items 1979-6-07 () to 1979-6-12 () refer to the sketch map of Singapore and the photographs.



The view in photograph B is taken from point C looking to the

1. south-east.
2. south-west.
3. west, south-west.
4. south, south-west.

1979-6-07

The distance from Point C to the coast as seen in photograph A is approximately

1. 300 metres.
2. 900 metres.
3. 3 kilometres.
4. 9 kilometres.

1979-6-08

The boats in photograph A are moored

1. on the Harbour.
2. inside a breakwater.
3. inside a main wharf.
4. on the Singapore River.

1979-6-09

The main use of the River in photograph B is to provide

1. irrigation water for farming.
2. a source for industrial waste disposal.
3. transport and residential facilities.
4. recreation space for the city inhabitants.

1979-6-10

Point C would most likely be in

1. a slum area.
2. an office block.
3. a wharf complex.
4. a high-rise block of flats.

1979-6-11

The landuse map indicates that Singapore depends on

1. overseas trade.
2. local agriculture.
3. its river for mooring ships.
4. offshore islands for industrial land.

1979-6-12

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Prepare a line drawing of photograph A labelling the main natural and cultural features. 1979-6-13

List three pieces of evidence from the photographs which indicate that Singapore has a land shortage. 1979-6-14

List three purposes for which the boats on the waterways may be used in Singapore. 1979-6-15

List three pieces of evidence from the photographs which indicate that Singapore has changed due to Western influence. 1979-6-16

Describe the main features of the C.B.D. in Singapore. 1979-6-17

What do these photographs tell us about population density in Singapore? Give evidence to support your answer. 1979-6-18

Using evidence from the two photographs, describe the major problems of living in Singapore. 1979-6-19

KEYS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1979 BROADSHEET

ITEMS 1979-1-01 to 1979-1-25 and 1979-2-01 to 1979-2-43

ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1979-1-01	3	1979-2-01	4	1979-2-24	3
1979-1-02	3	1979-2-02	3	1979-2-25	3
1979-1-03	2	1979-2-03	4	1979-2-26	1
1979-1-04	4	1979-2-04	2	1979-2-27	2
1979-1-05	3	1979-2-05	2	1979-2-28	1
1979-1-06	3	1979-2-06	2	1979-2-29	4
1979-1-07	1	1979-2-07	1	1979-2-30	3
1979-1-08	3	1979-2-08	1	1979-2-31	2
1979-1-09	3	1979-2-09	3	1979-2-32	4
1979-1-10	1	1979-2-10	2	1979-2-33	3
1979-1-11	3	1979-2-11	4	1979-2-34	4
1979-1-12	1	1979-2-12	2	1979-2-35	1
1979-1-13	3	1979-2-13	2	1979-2-36	4
1979-1-14	2	1979-2-14	3	1979-2-37	3
1979-1-15	1	1979-2-15	3	1979-2-38	2
1979-1-16	4	1979-2-16	2	1979-2-39	2
1979-1-17	2	1979-2-17	1	1979-2-40	2
1979-1-18	3	1979-2-18	1	1979-2-41	1
1979-1-19	3	1979-2-19	1	1979-2-42	1
1979-1-20	3	1979-2-20	2	1979-2-43	2
1979-1-21	2	1979-2-21	1		
1979-1-22	2	1979-2-22	2		
1979-1-23	1	1979-2-23	2		
1979-1-24	3				
1979-1-25	2				

KEYS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1979 BROADSHEET

ITEMS 1979-4-01 to 1979-4-18 and 1979-5-01 to 1979-5-17
and 1979-6-01 to 1979-6-12

ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1979-4-01	3	1979-5-01	4	1979-6-01	4
1979-4-02	4	1979-5-02	1	1979-6-02	1
1979-4-03	2	1979-5-03	4	1979-6-03	3
1979-4-04	2	1979-5-04	4	1979-6-04	4
1979-4-05	2	1979-5-05	3	1979-6-05	2
1979-4-06	4	1979-5-06	2	1979-6-06	2
1979-4-07	4	1979-5-07	3	1979-6-07	3
1979-4-08	3	1979-5-08	2	1979-6-08	2
1979-4-09	1	1979-5-09	4	1979-6-09	4
1979-4-10	3	1979-5-10	3	1979-6-10	3
1979-4-11	3	1979-5-11	1	1979-6-11	4
1979-4-12	2	1979-5-12	1	1979-6-12	1
1979-4-13	2	1979-5-13	4		
1979-4-14	4	1979-5-14	3		
1979-4-15	4	1979-5-15	1		
1979-4-16	4	1979-5-16	3		
1979-4-17	2	1979-5-17	1		
1979-4-18	4				

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE GEOGRAPHY

A SELECTION OF TEST ITEMS TO ACCOMPANY THE
1978
H.S.C. GEOGRAPHY BROADSHEET

- ➔ All the items based on the 1978 broadsheet begin with the prefix 1978. The fifth digit of an item number indicates the page of the broadsheet to which the item relates. The last two digits identify the item within that set of items.
- The code will help to locate and identify items and to check keys.
- ➔ The keys (answers) for this set of items are at the end of the section of items based on the 1978 broadsheet.

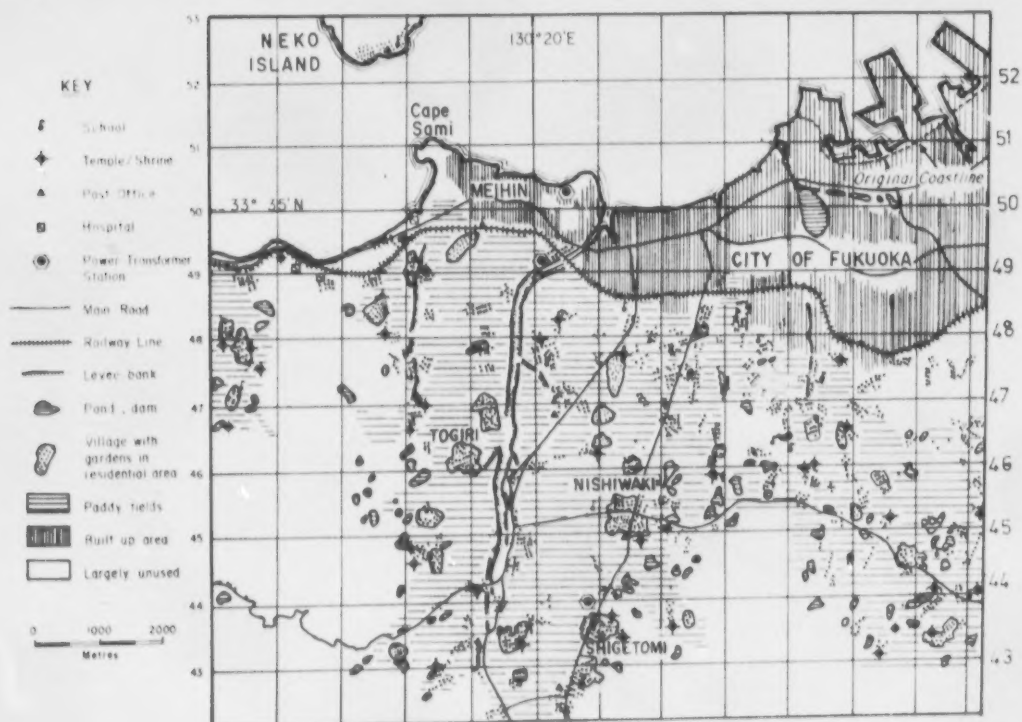
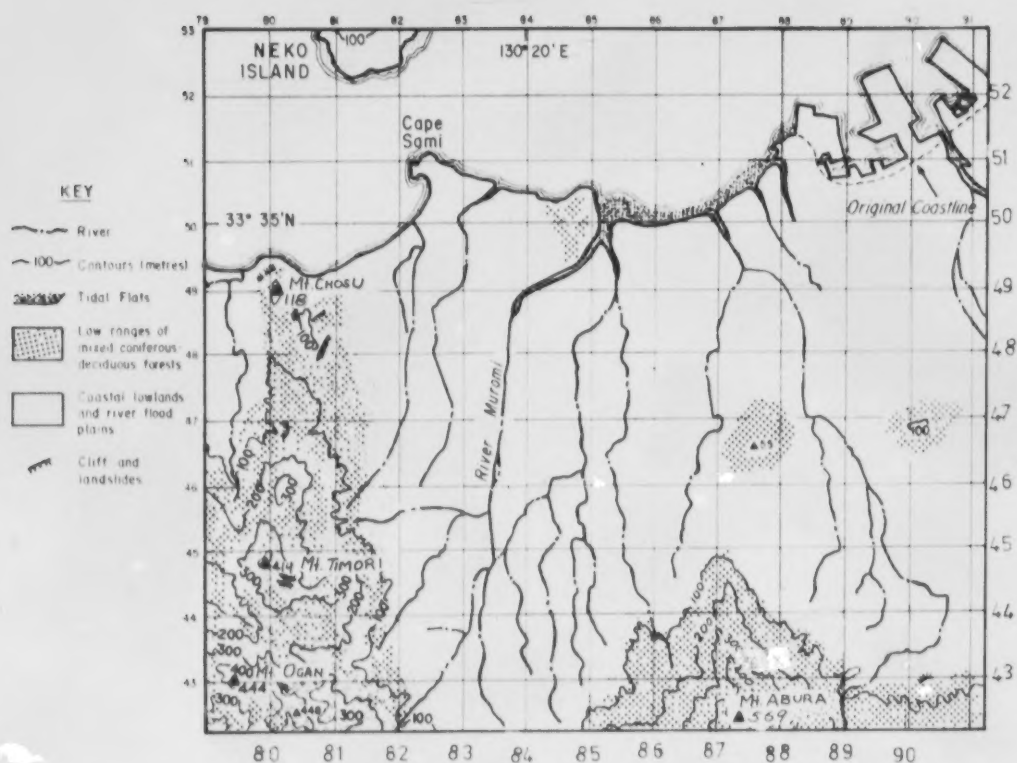
ITEMS BASED ON:
PAGE 1 OF THE 1978 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL Feature Maps - FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1978-1-01 to 1978-1-39.

Items 1978-1-01 () to 1978-1-39 refer to the maps below.



The contour interval on the map is

1. 100 metres.
2. 200 metres.
3. 300 metres.
4. 400 metres.

1978-1-01

The two map types on Page 1 of the Broadsheet are a

1. landform map and a topographic map.
2. topographic map and a land use map.
3. topographic map and a demographic map.
4. landform map and political map.

1978-1-02

The direction of Cape Sami from Mt. Chosu is

1. north-west.
2. south-west.
3. north-east.
4. south-east.

1978-1-03

The altitude of Togiri (8346) is

1. less than 100 metres.
2. between 100 and 200 metres.
3. between 200 and 300 metres.
4. more than 300 metres.

1978-1-04

The rivers on this map sheet drain to the

1. north.
2. south.
3. east.
4. west.

1978-1-05

The height of Mt. Abura is

1. 87 metres.
2. 88 metres.
3. 400 metres.
4. 569 metres.

1978-1-06

If you were to explore the highest mountain in the region, you would climb

1. Mt. Chosu.
2. Mt. Timori.
3. Mt. Ogan.
4. Mt. Abura.

1978-1-07

The relief feature found in area reference 8044 is a

1. levee bank.
2. cliff.
3. forest.
4. river.

1978-1-08

The natural features at map reference 802446 are

1. levee banks and ponds.
2. landslides and cliffs.
3. coastal lowlands and swamps.
4. paddy fields and villages. 1978-1-09

The cultural feature at map reference 888477 is a

1. school.
2. levee bank.
3. railway line.
4. temple/shrine. 1978-1-10

The city of Fukuoka is located

1. in the Northern Hemisphere.
2. in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. in the tropics.
4. near the Tropic of Capricorn. 1978-1-11

The direct distance between Mt. Chosu and Mt. Abura is approximately

1. 5.0 kilometres.
2. 7.5 kilometres.
3. 10.0 kilometres.
4. 12.5 kilometres. 1978-1-12

The direct distance from Mt. Chosu to Mt. Timori is approximately

1. 2.0 kilometres.
2. 3.0 kilometres.
3. 4.0 kilometres.
4. 5.0 kilometres. 1978-1-13

The course of the River Muromi is bounded on both sides by

1. unused land.
2. railway lines.
3. built-up areas.
4. levee banks. 1978-1-14

Togiri is located on a

1. plateau.
2. scarp.
3. flood plain.
4. mountain. 1978-1-15

Levee banks indicate that the river is

1. braided.
2. intermittent.
3. subject to flooding.
4. useless for irrigation. 1978-1-16

The largest unused areas on the map are

1. uplands.
2. lowlands.
3. subject to flooding.
4. covered by equatorial rainforest. 1978-1-17

Tidal flats at the mouth of the Muromi River are

1. river flood plains.
2. man made breakwaters.
3. rock platforms at sea level.
4. areas where the sea rises and falls. 1978-1-18

Agricultural land is restricted in area reference 9046 and 9047 by

1. the river.
2. levee banks.
3. ponds and dams.
4. low vegetated ranges. 1978-1-19

The main crop grown in this region is

1. barley.
2. oats.
3. rice.
4. wheat. 1978-1-20

The upper altitude limit of rice growing is

1. 100 metres.
2. 150 metres.
3. 200 metres.
4. 300 metres. 1978-1-21

The paddy fields are located in areas of

1. coastal lowlands.
2. low ranges.
3. mixed forests.
4. tidal flats. 1978-1-22

Farmers' houses are mainly located

1. on their farms.
2. in clustered settlements.
3. near levee banks.
4. on the upland ranges. 1978-1-23

Two factors responsible for the absence of settlement in area reference 8044 are

1. river floodplains and landslides.
2. rugged topography and river floodplains.
3. rugged topography and landslides.
4. tidal flats and river floodplains. 1978-1-24

Settlement is mostly restricted to areas with an elevation of

1. 0 to 100 metres.
2. 100 to 200 metres.
3. 200 to 300 metres.
4. over 300 metres.

1978-1-25

The two settlements which consist primarily of built up areas are

1. Meihin and Togiri.
2. Nishiwaki and Togiri.
3. Fukuoka and Nishiwaki.
4. Fukuoka and Meihin.

1978-1-26

Two services available for the people on South Neko Island are the

1. wharves and power station.
2. school and a hospital.
3. hospital and a temple.
4. post office and school.

1978-1-27

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Why is the natural vegetation confined to the low ranges?

1978-1-28

What evidence indicates that the River Muromi floods?

1978-1-29

Describe three physical characteristics which have determined the type of land-use in the region.

1978-1-30

What are levee banks? Why would they be needed in this area?

1978-1-31

Suggest possible uses for the dam in area reference 8148.

1978-1-32

What evidence is there on the map to show that the people are influenced by religion?

1978-1-33

Suggest two reasons for the changes which have occurred in the coastline around the city of Fukuoka.

1978-1-34

Why is the hinterland of the city of Fukuoka suited to paddy rice growing?

1978-1-35

Describe the land uses on the western side of the Muromi River from its mouth to its source.

1978-1-36

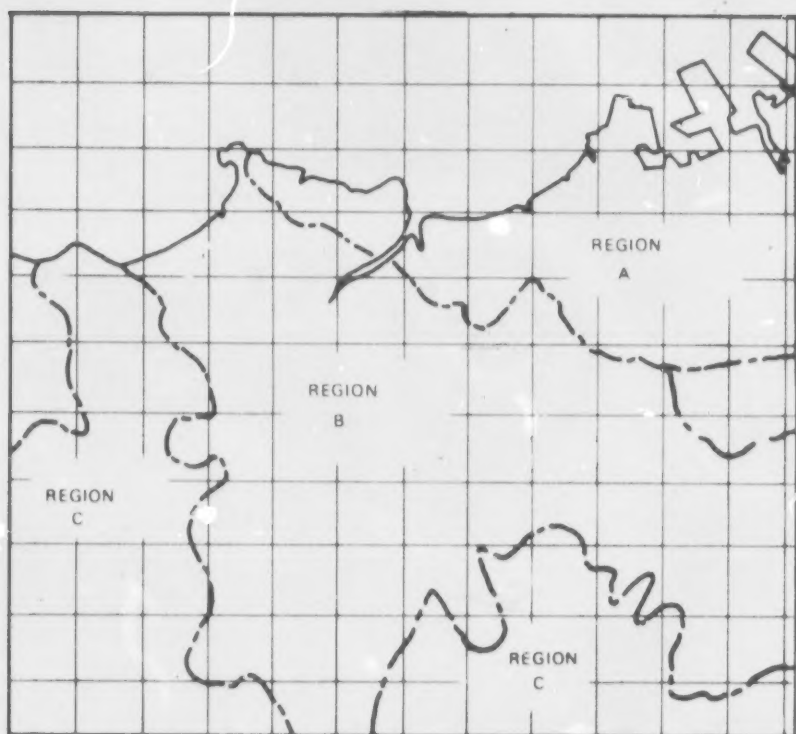
For what purposes might the various types of transport be used in this region?

1978-1-37

Draw a cross section from Mt. Abura (874424) to the 55 metre spot height (876466). Mark onto the cross section the location of a village, a main road and the extent of padi fields. Use a vertical scale of 1 centimetre = 200 metres.

1978-1-38

SKETCH MAP - FUKUOKA, KYUSHU JAPAN.



The area of Fukuoka has been divided into three regions; A, B and C.
Describe the distinctive features of regions A, B and C.

1978-1-39

ITEMS BASED ON:
PAGES 2 and 3 OF THE 1978 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

GALATEA MAP SHEET, NEW ZEALAND. SCALE 1:63 360.

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1978-2-01 to 1978-2-35.

The scale of the Galatea map sheet expressed as a representative fraction is

1. 1:10 000.
 2. 1:21 120.
 3. 1:34 567.
 4. 1:63 360.
- 1978-2-01

The index number of the Galatea map sheet is

1. N 78.
 2. N 85.
 3. N 86.
 4. N 96.
- 1978-2-02

The hydrography legend would help to explain

1. wind direction.
 2. water resources.
 3. temperature.
 4. vegetation.
- 1978-2-03

The direction of the flow of the Rangitaiki River is to the

1. north.
 2. south.
 3. east.
 4. west.
- 1978-2-04

The contour interval on this map is unusual because it is

1. coloured.
 2. varied.
 3. consistent.
 4. in metres.
- 1978-2-05

The area which receives the highest average annual rainfall is

1. Horomanga (1976).
 2. Kiorenu Village (1464).
 3. Kaingaroa Forest (0710).
 4. Urewera National Park (2563).
- 1978-2-06

The type of bridge in area reference 2075 is

1. concrete.
 2. wooden.
 3. steel.
 4. a suspension bridge.
- 1978-2-07

The relief feature at map reference 258639 is part of a

1. wadi.
 2. saddle.
 3. butte.
 4. plateau.
- 1978-2-08

The feature at map reference 082618 is a

1. cave.
2. rock quarry.
3. main highway.
4. fire lookout station.

1978-2-09

The elevation of the hut at map reference 281682 is approximately

1. 500 feet.
2. 750 feet.
3. 1 000 feet.
4. 1 250 feet.

1978-2-10

The highest elevation on this map sheet is located at

1. 247659.
2. 084618.
3. 234635.
4. 240648

1978-2-11

The direct distance between Tawhiuau (240648) and Mataara (297738) is

1. 7.7 kilometres.
2. 8.7 kilometres.
3. 9.7 kilometres.
4. 10.7 kilometres.

1978-2-12

The length of the Horomanga Road (2275) is

1. 3.6 kilometres.
2. 4.6 kilometres.
3. 6.4 kilometres.
4. 7.2 kilometres.

1978-2-13

The Whirinaki River contains deposits of

1. sand and mud.
2. shingle and mud.
3. sand and blue metal.
4. shingle and mineral sands.

1978-2-14

Area B on the map is a

1. scarp.
2. plateau.
3. flood plain.
4. mountainous region.

1978-2-15

The main vegetation in Urewera National Park is

1. bush.
2. orchard.
3. plantation.
4. scrub.

1978-2-16

On the Galatea map the dominant form of vegetation is

1. scrub.
2. orchard.
3. bush.
4. planted forest.

1978-2-17

It would appear that most traffic from Murupara would initially travel

1. north.
2. east.
3. west.
4. south.

1978-2-18

The settlement pattern of Area B indicates that it is

1. urban.
2. planned.
3. unplanned.
4. undeveloped.

1978-2-19

The people who lived in this region before European settlement were

1. Aborigines.
2. Eskimos.
3. Lapps.
4. Maoris.

1978-2-20

The pattern of trees in Area B indicates that they are planted

1. for shade.
2. as wind breaks.
3. for timber getting.
4. along stream courses.

1978-2-21

The rural landuse in Area B would most likely be

1. intensive subsistence.
2. plantation agriculture.
3. intensive commercial.
4. extensive commercial.

1978-2-22

Most of the land in Areas A and C is owned by

1. private companies.
2. co-operatives.
3. the government.
4. multi nationals.

1978-2-23

The largest urban centre on the map is

1. Galatea.
2. Murupara.
3. Kiorenui.
4. Kaingarua Forest.

1978-2-24

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Why would an airfield be necessary at Kaingaroa Forest township?

1978-2-25

Describe the road pattern in Area A. Why would Area A need such a road system?

1978-2-26

Explain the relationship between transport patterns and landforms in each of the three areas on the map sheet.

1978-2-27

Why are most of the roads in Area A unsurfaced?

1978-2-28

Describe, giving evidence, the land use in areas A, B and C of the map sheet.

1978-2-29

Give two reasons for the location of the National Park boundary.

1978-2-30

What services would Kaingaroa Forest township provide?

1978-2-31

What services does Murupara provide for the people of this region?

1978-2-32

What factors could have led to the development of the township at Kaingaroa Forest?

1978-2-33

Why is there a reservoir at Kaingaroa Forest township? How is the reservoir's water continually replenished?

1978-2-34

What evidence is there in area reference 0365 to suggest that some older settlement was located there?

1978-2-35

ITEMS BASED ON:
PAGE 4 OF THE 1978 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material

SIX PHOTOGRAPHS illustrating various terrains.

The six photographs on the broadsheet are referred to in the test items which follow as A,B,C,D,E and F as labelled below.

PHOTOGRAPH A (ARID)	PHOTOGRAPH B (ARID)
PHOTOGRAPH C (COASTAL)	PHOTOGRAPH D (COASTAL)
PHOTOGRAPH E (GLACIAL)	PHOTOGRAPH F (GLACIAL)

The items based on this page of the broadsheet are numbered
1978-4-01 to 1978-4-27.

Items 1978-4-01 () to 1978-4-11 () refer to Photographs A and B.

The vegetation in photograph A is typical of

1. rainforest.
2. coniferous forest.
3. savanna regions.
4. desert regions. 1978-4-01

The landscape in photograph A would most likely occur in

1. Central Australia.
2. the Mt. Kosciusko Region.
3. South West Tasmania.
4. the Great Dividing Range in Queensland. 1978-4-02

An animal which has adapted to the environment of photograph A is

1. a giraffe.
2. an elephant.
3. a rattlesnake.
4. a water buffalo. 1978-4-03

A feature of the vegetation in photograph A would be its

1. buttressed roots.
2. clinging epiphytes.
3. dense broad leaf foilage
4. extensive root system. 1978-4-04

The land form features in the background of photograph A are

1. dunes.
2. mesas.
3. playas.
4. alluvial fans. 1978-4-05

The types of desert surface shown in photograph A are

1. erg and hamada.
2. reg and erg.
3. reg and hamada.
4. playa and saltine. 1978-4-06

The main erosive force evident in photograph B is

1. water.
2. wind.
3. man-made force.
4. extremes in temperature. 1978-4-07

The ground surface in the foreground of photographs A and B consists of

1. mesas.
2. inselbergs.
3. gibbers.
4. barchans. 1978-4-08

The depositional feature in photograph B is

1. an alluvial fan.
2. a Larchan.
3. a plateau.
4. a river delta.

1978-4-09

Man's use of the landscape in photograph B is most likely to be

1. commercial dairying.
2. paddy farming.
3. wheat farming.
4. mining.

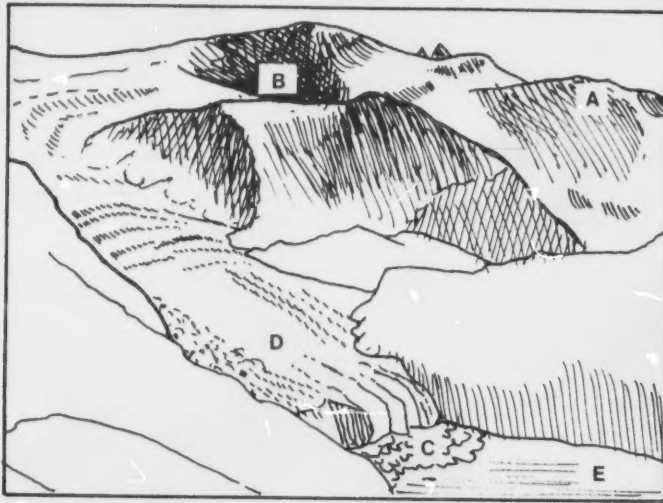
1978-4-10

The vegetation in the landscapes of photograph A and B is

1. evergreen.
2. hydroponic.
3. epiphytic.
4. xerophytic.

1978-4-11

Items 1978-4-12 () to 1978-4-22 () refer to photographs E and F.



A glacier is located at the point marked

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1978-4-12

A cirque is located at the point marked

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. E.

1978-4-13

A horn is located at the point marked

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. E.

1978-4-14

A glacial lake is located at the point marked

1. A.
2. C.
3. D.
4. E.

1978-4-15

The landscape in photograph E is most typical of

1. the tundra.
2. the desert.
3. an alpine region.
4. an arid region.

1978-4-16

One possible location for the landscape in photograph F could be

1. north-west Queensland.
2. central Australia.
3. central Tasmania.
4. north-west Victoria.

1973-4-17

The most important erosional force in photograph E would be

1. alluvial deposition.
2. glacial action.
3. wind action.
4. river erosion.

1978-4-18

The dominant agent of erosion in photograph E is a

1. tarn.
2. glacier.
3. river.
4. truncated spur.

1978-4-19

The darker material between the glacier and the lake in photograph E is

1. medial moraine.
2. lateral moraine.
3. terminal moraine.
4. a roche moutonné.

1978-4-20

A commercial land use which could be found in photograph F is

1. herding of animals.
2. wheat farming.
3. tea cultivation.
4. felling of teak for lumber.

1978-4-21

A prolonged warm change in the Earth's climate would cause

1. glacial retreat.
2. arete development.
3. increased ice action.
4. decreased glacial meltwater.

1978-4-22

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

PHOTOGRAPHS A AND B

Identify three landform features in photographs A and B. With the aid of diagrams, explain their formation. 1978-4-23

Describe the unique survival features of vegetation found in the landscape of photographs A and B. 1978-4-24

PHOTOGRAPHS C AND D

'GOVERNMENT ACTION ON BEACHFRONT'

1. The N.S.W. Government has considered passing laws to stop the building of homes on beachfronts. Discuss, using geographic evidence from photographs C and D, arguments for and against such a law. 1978-4-25
-

2. For the coastal region depicted in photograph D, complete a line drawing and on it label the following features:

- beach
- headland
- waves
- wave cut platform
- off shore stack
- settlement
- transport routes
- vegetation types

1978-4-26

PHOTOGRAPHS E AND F

From the photographs E and F, select four features which are the result of glacial action. Describe the formation of each.

1978-4-27

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 5 OF THE 1978 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Three urban photographs.

ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1978-5-01 to 1978-5-23.

Photograph A depicts the area of a city used mainly for

1. high quality retailing.
2. wholesaling and industrial activity.
3. low density residential accommodation.
4. business and high density residential functions.

1978-5-01

A reason for the multi-storey buildings in photograph A would be the

1. low cost of land.
2. high cost of land.
3. greater density of people.
4. larger number of industries.

1978-5-02

Residential development observed in photograph B could be described as

1. medium density flats and units.
2. single storey private dwellings.
3. high rise flats and units.
4. small rural holdings.

1978-5-03

Photograph B shows

1. a satellite city.
2. a mixed residential and industrial area.
3. the rural/urban fringe.
4. a high density residential area.

1978-5-04

The dominant street pattern in Photograph B is

1. rectangular.
2. radial.
3. trellis.
4. unplanned.

1978-5-05

Photograph C shows

1. a megalopolis.
2. a small country town.
3. the rural/urban fringe.
4. inner city housing and parkland.

1978-5-06

In photograph C the outer residential area appears to be a

1. rural service centre.
2. self contained satellite city.
3. suburb isolated from the city by landforms.
4. suburb linked to the city by a transport artery.

1978-5-07

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Describe the different types of landuse evident in photograph A.

1978-5-08

List the advantages and disadvantages of living in area A.

1978-5-09

What are the locational advantages of the factories in the centre of photograph B?

1978-5-10

Explain why the area shown in Photograph B would be considered part of the 'urban sprawl'.

1978-5-11

What evidence is there in photograph C to suggest that the suburb was planned?

1978-5-12

What farming activities could you expect to find near the outer-suburb in photograph C?

1978-5-13

Area C is an example of a rural-urban fringe or an outer growth area. How has car ownership made the growth of this area possible?

1978-5-14

Suggest reasons for the expansion of settlement into the area shown in photograph C.

1978-5-15

Give reasons for the decrease in the density of settlement from photographs A to B to C.

1978-5-16

Describe the differences in housing shown in photographs A, B and C. What factors could account for these differences?

1978-5-17

Describe the problems caused by rapid urban sprawl on the fringe of a city.

1978-5-18

Suggest how the problems of urban sprawl may be overcome.

1978-5-19

Account for the differences in land prices in the areas shown in photographs A, B and C. 1978-5-20

Essay Questions

- . Describe the three functional areas of a city shown in photographs A, B and C. Where are they usually located in relation to the city centre?

1978-5-21

- . What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the three areas shown in Photographs A, B and C?

1978-5-22

- . In which area of the city shown by photographs A, B and C would you like to live? Give your reasons using evidence from the photographs.

1978-5-23

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 6 OF THE 1978 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Population Density Map: Southern and Eastern Asia.

ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1978-6-01 to 1978-6-12.

The map which would be most useful in explaining the reasons for these population densities would be

1. a landform map of South-East Asia.
2. a map showing the major cities of South-East Asia.
3. the political divisions of South-East Asia.
4. the transport networks of South-East Asia. 1978-6-01

The areas with less than 12 persons per square kilometre are

1. mountainous.
2. extensive grazing areas.
3. rice growing areas.
4. located on the mainland. 1978-6-02

The area in northern India with over 200 persons per square kilometre is the

1. Indus Plain.
2. Irrawaddy Plain.
3. Ganges Valley.
4. Deccan Plateau. 1978-6-03

The most densely populated island of Indonesia is

1. Honshu.
2. Java.
3. Sumatra.
4. Taiwan. 1978-6-4

The location of areas with a population density of over 200 persons per square kilometre is determined by

1. religion and lack of diseases.
2. vegetation and industrialisation.
3. social beliefs and a high living standard.
4. favourable soils and climatic conditions. 1978-6-05

The main crops for the people living in the areas shown on the map are

1. rice and wheat.
2. maize and cocoa.
3. wheat and bananas.
4. coconuts and tea. 1978-6-06

Three countries through which the Tropic of Cancer passes are

1. India, Indonesia, Japan.
2. China, Pakistan, India.
3. Philippines, Sri Lanka, China.
4. Japan, Philippines, Vietnam. 1978-6-07

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS:

What religious and social beliefs contribute to the high population densities shown on the map.

1978-6-08

Why would agriculture be difficult in those areas with less than 12 people per square kilometre?

1978-6-09

List the population problems which occur in areas with over 200 persons per square kilometre.

1978-6-10

Describe the relationship between population density and agricultural activity in areas with over 200 persons per square kilometre.

1978-6-11

What are the main foods produced in the areas with over 200 persons per square kilometre?

1978-6-12

ITEMS BASED ON:

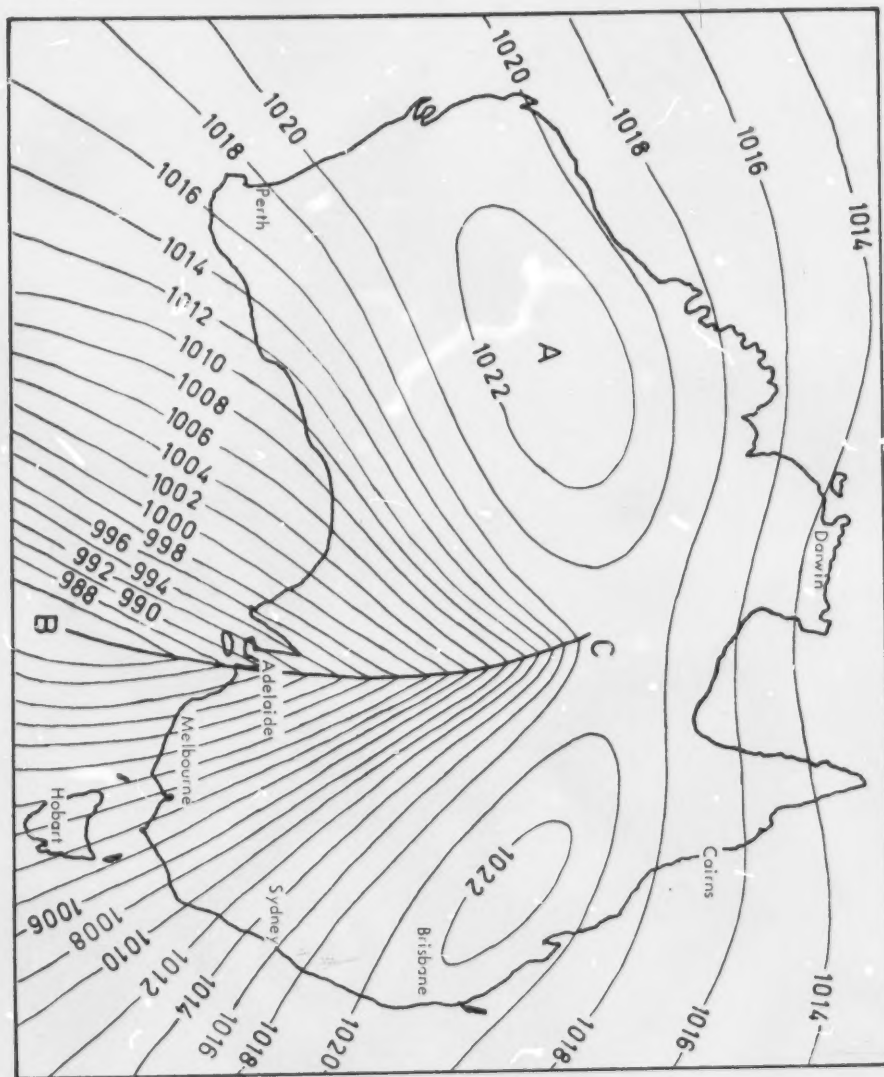
INSERT SYNOPTIC MAP, 1978 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

SYNOPTIC MAP, AUSTRALIA. MAP REPRODUCED.

ITEMS BASED ON THE SYNOPTIC MAP OF AUSTRALIA ARE NUMBERED
1978-7-01 to 1978-7-24.

Items 1978-7-01 () to 1978-7-24 () refer to the map below.



The features shown on this map are typical of

1. a contour map.
2. a synoptic map.
3. a topographic map.
4. an isothermic map.

1978-7-01

The lines on the map join areas of equal

1. altitude.
2. rainfall.
3. temperature.
4. air pressure.

1978-7-02

Air pressure is measured by

1. a barometer.
2. a thermometer.
3. an anemometer.
4. a hydrometer.

1978-7-03

The air pressure is lowest at

1. Adelaide.
2. Brisbane.
3. Hobart.
4. Sydney.

1978-7-04

The lines on this map are termed

1. contours.
2. isohyets.
3. isobars.
4. isotherms.

1978-7-05

The numbers on the lines in the map indicate the

1. speed the air is moving.
2. temperature of the moving air.
3. pressure of the air at sea level.
4. height of the air at that point.

1978-7-06

The line BC represents

1. a warm front.
2. a cold front.
3. an occluded front.
4. a coastal front.

1978-7-07

The type of symbol that should be shown on the line BC would be

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

1978-7-08

The weather map is most typical of Australia in

1. summer.
2. autumn.
3. winter.
4. spring.

98

1978-7-09

The weather in Sydney in the next one or two days will most likely be

1. hot with clear skies.
2. cold with clear skies.
3. cold and cloudy.
4. hot and cloudy.

1978-7-10

The city that has just experienced unsettled weather is

1. Darwin.
2. Adelaide.
3. Cairns.
4. Sydney.

1978-7-11

Perth would be receiving winds from the

1. north east.
2. south east.
3. north west.
4. south west.

1978-7-12

Wind strength at Cairns could best be described as

1. gale force.
2. slight.
3. very strong.
4. cyclonic.

1978-7-13

The city experiencing the strongest winds is

1. Brisbane.
2. Sydney.
3. Adelaide.
4. Perth.

1978-7-14

The weather feature marked A would be a

1. front.
2. cyclone.
3. high pressure system.
4. low pressure system.

1978-7-15

In the section of the atmosphere marked A, air would be

1. rising and cooling.
2. rising and warming.
3. descending and cooling.
4. descending and warming.

1978-7-16

On the map, the front BC is moving

1. north.
2. east.
3. south.
4. west.

1978-7-17

The type of rainfall associated with the line BC is

1. frontal.
2. monsoonal.
3. orographic.
4. convectional.

When the front BC moves across an area

1. colder air is forced upwards.
2. warmer air is forced upwards.
3. cold air and warm air are mixed.
4. warm air is forced downwards.

1978-7-19

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Describe the weather conditions in Sydney. 1978-7-20

Describe the weather conditions in Adelaide. 1978-7-21

What weather conditions are likely to prevail in Adelaide over the next two or three days? 1978-7-22

Describe the prevailing weather conditions at A. 1978-7-23

You are about to sail in the Sydney to Hobart yacht race which will take 4 days to complete. What changes in weather conditions are you likely to experience during the race? 1978-7-24

KEYS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1978 BROADSHEET

ITEMS 1978-1-01 to 1978-1-27 and 1978-2-01 to 1978-2-24
and 1978-4-01 to 1978-4-22

ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1978-1-01	1	1978-2-01	4	1978-4-01	4
1978-1-02	2	1978-2-02	3	1978-4-02	1
1978-1-03	3	1978-2-03	2	1978-4-03	3
1978-1-04	1	1978-2-04	1	1978-4-04	4
1978-1-05	1	1978-2-05	2	1978-4-05	1
1978-1-06	4	1978-2-06	4	1978-4-06	2
1978-1-07	4	1978-2-07	2	1978-4-07	1
1978-1-08	2	1978-2-08	2	1978-4-08	3
1978-1-09	2	1978-2-09	4	1978-4-09	1
1978-1-10	4	1978-2-10	2	1978-4-10	4
1978-1-11	1	1978-2-11	4	1978-4-11	4
1978-1-12	3	1978-2-12	3	1978-4-12	4
1978-1-13	3	1978-2-13	2	1978-4-13	2
1978-1-14	4	1978-2-14	1	1978-4-14	1
1978-1-15	3	1978-2-15	3	1978-4-15	4
1978-1-16	3	1978-2-16	1	1978-4-16	3
1978-1-17	1	1978-2-17	4	1978-4-17	3
1978-1-18	4	1978-2-18	4	1978-4-18	2
1978-1-19	4	1978-2-19	2	1978-4-19	2
1978-1-20	3	1978-2-20	4	1978-4-20	3
1978-1-21	1	1978-2-21	2	1978-4-21	1
1978-1-22	1	1978-2-22	3	1978-4-22	1
1978-1-23	2	1978-2-23	3		
1978-1-24	3	1978-2-24	2		
1978-1-25	1				
1978-1-26	4				
1978-1-27	4				

KEYS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1978 BROADSHEET

ITEMS 1978-5-01 to 1978-5-07 and 1978-7-01 to 1978-7-19.

ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1978-5-01	4	1978-6-01	1	1978-7-01	2
1978-5-02	2	1978-6-02	1	1978-7-02	4
1978-5-03	2	1978-6-03	3	1978-7-03	1
1978-5-04	2	1978-6-04	2	1978-7-04	1
1978-5-05	1	1978-6-05	4	1978-7-05	3
1978-5-06	3	1978-6-06	1	1978-7-06	3
1978-5-07	4	1978-6-07	2	1978-7-07	2
				1978-7-08	4
				1978-7-09	3
				1978-7-10	3
				1978-7-11	2
				1978-7-12	4
				1978-7-13	2
				1978-7-14	3
				1978-7-15	3
				1978-7-16	4
				1978-7-17	2
				1978-7-18	1
				1978-7-19	2

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE GEOGRAPHY

A SELECTION OF TEST ITEMS TO ACCOMPANY THE

1977

H.S.C. GEOGRAPHY BROADSHEET

- ➔ All the items based on the 1977 broadsheet begin with the prefix 1977. The fifth digit of an item number indicates the page of the broadsheet to which the item relates. The last two digits identify the item within that set of items.
The code will help to locate and identify items and to check keys.
- ➔ The keys (answers) for this set of items are at the end of the section of items based on the 1977 broadsheet.

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 1 OF THE 1977 BROADSHEET

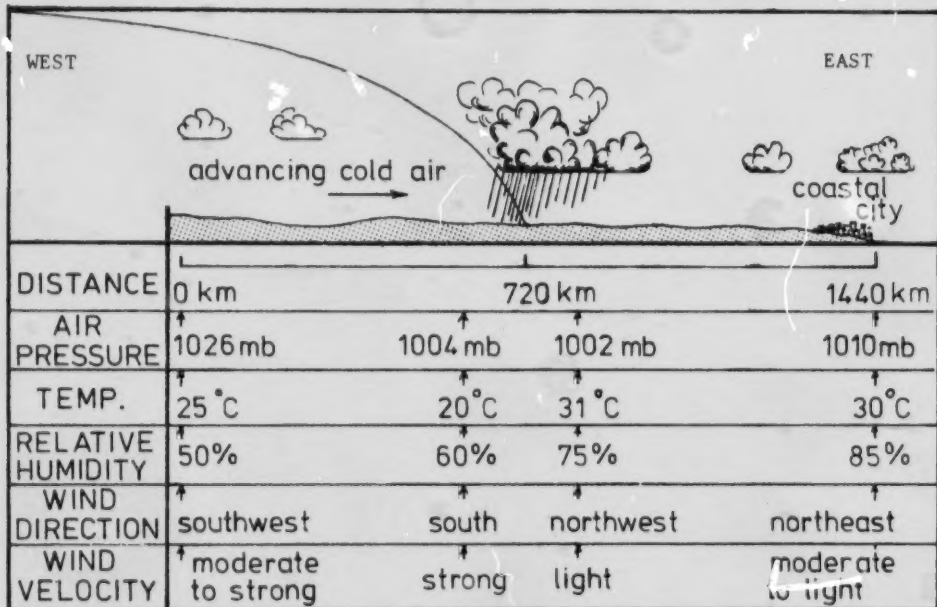
Stimulus Material:

A cross Section/Advancing Cold Front.

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1977-1-01 to 1977-1-15.

Items 1977-1-01 to 1977-1-15 refer to the cross section below.

CROSS SECTION THROUGH AN ADVANCING COLD FRONT



N.B. The front is moving eastwards at 30 kilometres per hour.

When a cold air mass moves towards warmer air

1. cold air is uplifted.
 2. warm air is uplifted.
 3. condensation is unlikely.
 4. precipitation is unlikely.
- 1977-1-01

The type of rainfall illustrated in the diagram would be termed

1. convectional.
 2. orographic.
 3. frontal.
 4. coastal.
- 1977-1-02

Rain results as the cold air advances because

1. cold air has a high moisture content.
 2. cold air slides over warm moist air.
 3. warm moist air is forced to remain stationary.
 4. warm moist air is forced to rise.
- 1977-1-03

The change in weather as the cold front passes over the coastal city will lead to a

1. drop in temperatures with cloudless skies.
 2. drop in temperatures with precipitation.
 3. rise in temperatures with cloudless skies.
 4. rise in temperatures with precipitation.
- 1977-1-04

The description of the winds at distance 680 kilometres is

1. moderate south-westerlies.
 2. strong southerlies.
 3. light north-westerlies.
 4. moderate to light north-easterlies.
- 1977-1-05

At a distance of 750 kilometres the air pressure is

1. low because the air is falling.
 2. low because the air is rising.
 3. high because the air is rising.
 4. high because the air is falling.
- 1977-1-06

The cold front will reach the coastal city in approximately

1. 24 hours.
 2. 30 hours.
 3. 72 hours.
 4. 144 hours.
- 1977-1-07

The weather forecast for the inhabitants of the coastal city would be to expect

1. a southerly buster.
 2. continued cold windy conditions.
 3. strong winds from the north-east.
 4. a sudden increase in humidity.
- 1977-1-08

Compared with an inland town 900 kilometres from the coast, the coastal city would be experiencing

1. lower temperatures and lower humidity.
2. higher temperatures and higher humidity.
3. lower temperatures and higher humidity.
4. higher temperatures and lower humidity. 1977-1-09

If the coastal city was Sydney then the air mass associated with the cold front would be

1. tropical maritime.
2. tropical continental.
3. southern maritime.
4. polar continental. 1977-1-10

The cross section would most likely occur in

1. California.
2. South Africa.
3. Indonesia.
4. Papua New Guinea. 1977-1-11

Complete the table relating to the instruments used to measure the elements of weather.

1977-1-12

Element of Weather	Instrument Used
Wind Direction	
Wind Velocity	
	Hygrometer
	Barometer
Temperature	

Free Response Items:

Describe the prevailing weather conditions at 800 kilometres, and 1 400 kilometres west of the coastal city. 1977-1-13

Explain why precipitation results with the advancing cold front. 1977-1-14

Explain why there are so many changes in wind velocity through this cross section. 1977-1-15

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 2 OF THE 1977 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

The Morgan Map Sheet: South Australia. Scale 1:100 000.

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1977-2-01 to 1977-2-40.

The dominant natural vegetation is

1. scrub.
 2. grassland.
 3. forest.
 4. mangroves.
- 1977-2-01

The main primary industry in the Morgan area is

1. orcharding.
 2. mangroves.
 3. fishing.
 4. forestry.
- 1977-2-02

The section of the river enclosing Markaranka Flat (9330) is a

1. lagoon.
 2. billabong.
 3. meander.
 4. braided stream.
- 1977-2-03

The physical feature found at grid reference 005190 is a

1. lagoon.
 2. levee.
 3. bank.
 4. ruin.
- 1977-2-04

The grid reference of the quarry south east of Gundamain (0322) is

1. 218016.
 2. 048218.
 3. 802269.
 4. 940251.
- 1977-2-05

The cultural feature found at grid reference 970166 is

1. ruins.
 2. a vineyard.
 3. a golf course.
 4. a lagoon.
- 1977-2-06

The cultural feature found at grid reference 754209 is a

1. church.
 2. swamp.
 3. building.
 4. levee.
- 1977-2-07

As the river passes through Wood Cutter Reach (0019) the direction of flow is

1. south west.
 2. north west.
 3. south east.
 4. north east.
- 1977-2-08

The distance in kilometres from the Summer Residence (814228) to the ferry (857342) is approximately

1. 7.
2. 10.
3. 12.
4. 24.

1977-2-09

The air strip running north to south at grid reference (766245) has a length of

1. 0.5 kilometres.
2. 1.0 kilometres.
3. 1.5 kilometres.
4. 2.0 kilometres.

1977-2-10

The distance by road from the ferry (066178) to the ruins (046248) in kilometres is approximately

1. 6.7
2. 7.8
3. 8.5
4. 9.9

1977-2-11

The contour interval used on the map is

1. 20 metres.
2. 40 metres.
3. 60 metres.
4. 100 metres.

1977-2-12

The point with the highest elevation on the map is at grid reference

1. 066308.
2. 015159.
3. 829139.
4. 862224.

1977-2-13

The contour enclosing the area of inundation of the River Murray is

1. 20 metres.
2. 30 metres.
3. 40 metres.
4. 50 metres.

1977-2-14

The water from the River Murray in the Morgan area is mainly used for

1. hydro-electricity.
2. irrigation.
3. sewage treatment.
4. industrial use.

1977-2-15

The settlement pattern in area reference 0614 may be described as

1. clustered.
2. dispersed.
3. nucleated.
4. linear.

1977-2-16

The number of ferry crossings on the Murray River indicates that

1. the river channel is too wide to bridge.
 2. the river bed is too deep to bridge.
 3. bridge building is difficult because of channel shifts.
 4. a ferry is the quickest way to move people across a river.
- 1977-2-17

The lock at grid reference 013286 would be used to

1. provide a fresh water supply.
 2. stop the river flooding.
 3. limit siltation on the river.
 4. assist river transport.
- 1977-2-18

The grid reference of a site most unsuitable for home building would be

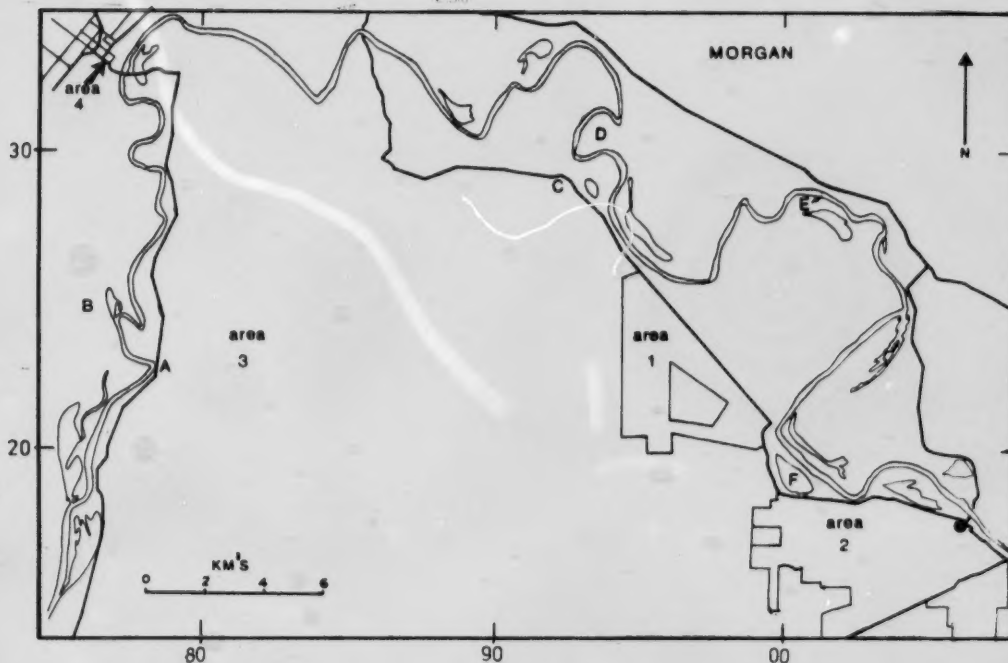
1. 985240.
 2. 933334.
 3. 063167.
 4. 769328.
- 1977-2-19

The Morgan map sheet shows a landscape that could be described as

1. monsoon.
 2. semi-arid.
 3. cool temperate.
 4. rainforest.
- 1977-2-20

Items 1977-2-21 () to 1977-2-33 () are based on the sketch map of Morgan and the Morgan map sheet 1:100 000.

SKETCH MAP - MORGAN - SOUTH AUSTRALIA



The service centre located at point A on the map is

1. Ranco.
2. Cadell.
3. Hart Lagoon.
4. Waikerie.

1977-2-21

The cultural feature located at point B on the map is a

1. lagoon.
2. quarry.
3. secondary road.
4. landing ground.

1977-2-22

The landforms at point C would consist largely of

1. levee banks.
2. swamps.
3. sand ridges.
4. foreshore flat.

1977-2-23

Point D is located at the feature known as

1. Taylor Flat.
2. Markaranka Flat.
3. Weston Reach.
4. Tusker Reach.

1977-2-24

The river bank at point E has an elevation of

1. less than 20 metres.
2. 20 metres.
3. 40 metres.
4. 48 metres.

1977-2-25

The feature located at point F on the map is

1. Woodcutter Reach.
2. Ramco Lagoon.
3. Hart Lagoon.
4. Big Toolunka Flat.

1977-2-26

Area 2 is the

1. Walkerie Irrigation Area.
2. Sunlands Irrigation Area.
3. Ramco Heights Irrigation Area.
4. Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

1977-2-27

The major agricultural product of Areas 1 and 2 is

1. vegetables.
2. rice.
3. timber.
4. fruit.

1977-2-28

The principal land use in Area 3 would be

1. mining.
2. orchards.
3. viticulture.
4. livestock grazing.

1977-2-29

Compared to Area 3, the farms in Area 1 are

1. smaller and labour extensive.
2. larger and labour extensive.
3. smaller and labour intensive.
4. larger and labour intensive.

1977-2-30

The population density would be greatest in

1. Area 1.
2. Area 2.
3. Area 3.
4. Area 4.

1977-2-31

The sketch map of Morgan has a scale of approximately

1. 1 : 50 000.
2. 1 : 100 000.
3. 1 : 200 000.
4. 1 : 400 000.

1977-2-32

On the sketch map of Morgan, mark in and name the locations of the following features:

- the three ferry crossings.
- the towns of Waikeria, Cadell and Morgan.
- the three irrigation areas.

1977-2-33

Free Response Items

Describe the site and situation of the township of Waikerie (0617).

1977-2-34

You live in Waikerie (0617) and you decide to go on a picnic to Ross Lagoon. Describe the geographical features you would observe on your journey.

1977-2-35

What is the importance of the River Murray for landuse?

1977-2-36

Describe the landuse found in area reference 9920.

1977-2-37

List the likely functions of the settlement of Waikerie (0617).

1977-2-38

Describe how man has changed the natural environment.

1977-2-39

Draw the cross section from 750250 to 830250. Mark on the cross section the location of the

- secondary road.
- landing ground.
- river.
- land subject to flooding.
- area of sand.

(Use a vertical scale of 1 centimetre = 20 metres.)

1977-2-40

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 3 OF THE 1977 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

The Bunbury Map Sheet. Scale: 1:100 000.

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1977-3-01 to 1977-3-41.

The direction of flow of the Ferguson River is

1. north-west.
2. north-east.
3. south-west.
4. south-east.

1977-3-01

The direction of Burekup (8913) from Picton Junction (7808) is

1. north-west.
2. south-west.
3. north-east.
4. south-east.

1977-3-02

A sand spit can be seen in area reference

1. 7916.
2. 7913.
3. 7614.
4. 7611.

1977-3-03

The physical feature at map reference 725032 is

1. a swamp.
2. dense scrub.
3. a homestead.
4. a ricefield.

1977-3-04

The natural feature located at map reference 872064 is

1. a swamp.
2. a building.
3. scattered forest.
4. a secondary road.

1977-3-05

The cultural feature located at map reference 838999 is

1. Linden Settlement.
2. a mainly dry stream.
3. a principal road.
4. an abattoir.

1977-3-06

The Collie River is crossed at map reference 787135 by means of a

1. railway tunnel.
2. railway bridge.
3. causeway.
4. road bridge.

1977-3-07

The map reference for Bunbury airfield is

1. 060773.
2. 784061.
3. 772060.
4. 741070.

1977-3-08

The feature at map reference 854114 is a

1. windmill.
2. building.
3. kiln.
4. dense forest.

1977-3-09

The cultural feature at map reference 932160 is a

1. brook.
2. mine.
3. windmill.
4. quarry.

1977-3-10

A service centre which has developed at a transport junction is at map reference

1. 919199.
2. 783089.
3. 899149.
4. 738050.

1977-3-11

The straight line distance from Bunbury Lighthouse (729125) to the centre of Bunbury Airfield (772060) is approximately

1. 5.8 kilometres.
2. 6.8 kilometres.
3. 7.8 kilometres.
4. 9.8 kilometres.

1977-3-12

The distance by road from Picton Junction (783089) to Brunswick Junction (917200) is approximately

1. 17 kilometres.
2. 19 kilometres.
3. 21 kilometres.
4. 23 kilometres.

1977-3-13

The contour interval of the map is

1. 10 metres.
2. 20 metres.
3. 30 metres.
4. 50 metres.

1977-3-14

The altitude of the source of Waterfall Creek (9507) is

1. 200 metres.
2. 220 metres.
3. 240 metres.
4. 260 metres.

1977-3-15

The altitude of the landing strip at map reference 953100 is

1. 240 metres.
2. 260 metres.
3. 280 metres.
4. 300 metres.

1977-3-16

A convex slope can be found in area reference

1. 8804.
2. 9217.
3. 9411.
4. 9512.

1977-3-17

A feature which indicates that livestock farming is a major land use of the region is found at

1. 805078.
2. 786097.
3. 854114.
4. 772060.

1977-3-18

A feature which caters for tourists is found at map reference

1. 756088.
2. 872066.
3. 800150.
4. 740118.

1977-3-19

There are numerous windmills in the region in order to

1. measure the speed and direction of the wind.
2. utilize sub-artesian water for farming.
3. generate electricity for farmstead appliances.
4. Grain off surplus water after flooding.

1977-3-20

Evidence that natural precipitation is insufficient for landuse is found at map reference

1. 790110.
2. 853118.
3. 875166.
4. 953173.

1977-3-21

The feature which indicates that Bunbury is a port is the

1. existence of Bunbury lighthouse.
2. convergence of road and rail routes on the city.
3. existence of a wharf protected by a breakwater.
4. large number of products found in the region.

1977-3-22

The pipeline across Leschenault Inlet has been constructed to transport

1. oil across the Inlet.
2. water across the Inlet.
3. sand across the Inlet.
4. gas across the Inlet.

1977-3-23

The formation of the seaward barrier of the Leschenault Inlet is mainly the result of the process of

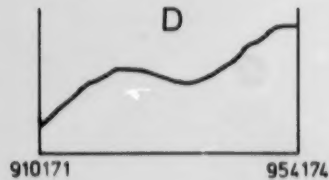
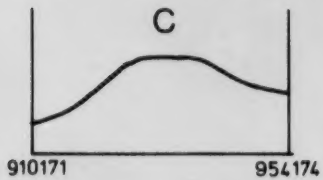
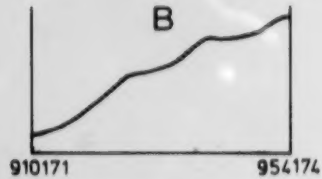
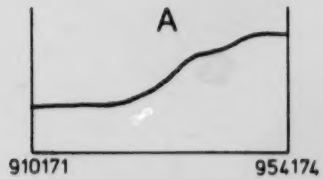
1. transportation.
2. deposition.
3. erosion.
4. transpiration.

1977-3-24

If you had to walk in a straight line from the railway line (910171) to the gravel pit (954174) the cross section which gives the best indication of the topography you would cross is

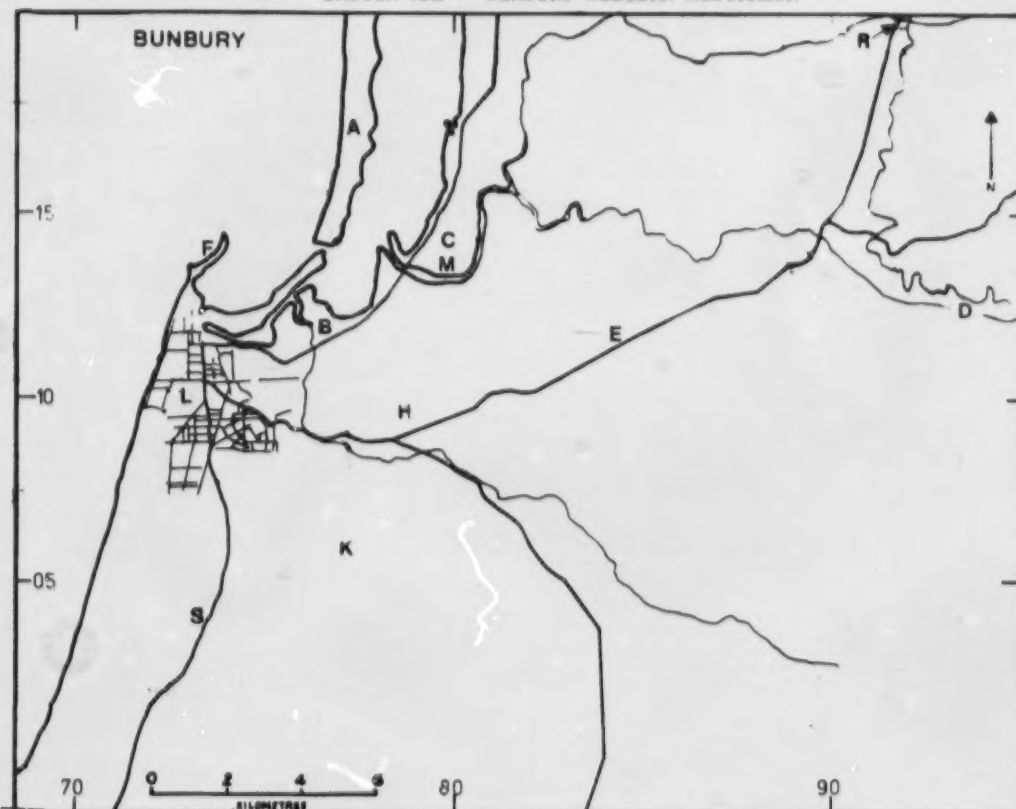
1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1977-3-25



Items 1977-3-26 () to 1977-3-35 () refer to the Bunbury Map Sheet 1:100 000 and the sketch map of Bunbury below.

SKETCH MAP - BUNBURY-WESTERN AUSTRALIA



The transport link indicated by the letter S is the

1. Northcliffe Railway.
2. Bussel Highway.
3. Bunbury Road.
4. Preston River.

1977-3-26

The South Western Highway is indicated by the letter

1. C.
2. E.
3. K.
4. L.

1977-3-27

The transport node located at R is

1. Melville.
2. Clifton Road.
3. Brunswick River.
4. Brunswick Junction.

1977-3-28

A recreational facility is found at Point

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1977-3-29

A processing industry is found at point

1. B.
2. E.
3. F.
4. H.

1977-3-30

A location which would provide facilities for tourists would be

1. A.
2. B.
3. H.
4. M.

1977-3-31

The feature located at K is a

1. landing ground.
2. pine plantation.
3. gravel quarry.
4. dense forest.

1977-3-32

The landforms at point A would be dominated by

1. lagoons.
2. sand dunes.
3. cliffs.
4. intermittent lakes.

1977-3-33

The landform feature at point D is a

1. valley.
2. ridge.
3. saddle.
4. flood plain.

1977-3-34

The land at point L is

1. perennial swamp.
2. an intermittent swamp.
3. an intermittent lake.
4. foreshore flat.

1977-3-35

Free Response Items

List three possible factors which might account for the development of the town of Bunbury. 1977-3-36

List five places used for recreation at Bunbury. 1977-3-37

Name and give the area references of three features which indicate the importance of primary industries in this area.

1977-3-38

What functions does Bunbury perform as a service centre for the region?

1977-3-39

You are a school leaver and are looking for employment in an industry located outside the commercial centre of town. List the industries in the Bunbury hinterland which might be able to offer you employment.

1977-3-40

What evidence is there on the map to suggest that this is a beef/dairy cattle farming area?

1977-3-41

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 4 OF THE 1977 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Mersey Map Sheet. Tasmania. Scale: 1:100 000

ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1977-4-01 to 1977-4-28.

The direction of Lake Louisa (3566) from Lake Meston (3568) is

1. North.
2. South.
3. West.
4. East.

1977-4-01

The Fish River (3874) flows

1. south to join Wild Dog Creek.
2. west into Lake Rowallan.
3. east to Golden Gate.
4. north to Clummer Bluff.

1977-4-02

When walking by track from Lees Huts (266678) to Walters Lookout (345800) you would go

1. east then north.
2. west then south.
3. north then east.
4. south then west.

1977-4-03

The distance between Lake Nugara (410650) and Howells Bluff (367732) is

1. 7.3 kilometres.
2. 8.3 kilometres.
3. 9.3 kilometres.
4. 10.3 kilometres.

1977-4-04

The approximate area of Lake Ada in the south east section of the map sheet is

1. 1 square kilometre.
2. 2 square kilometres.
3. 3 square kilometres.
4. 4 square kilometres.

1977-4-05

The natural feature at map reference 438698 is

1. East Wall.
2. Zion Gate.
3. Mt. Jerusalem.
4. The Temple.

1977-4-06

The vegetation around the falls at 270600 is

1. dense forest.
2. medium forest.
3. dense scrub.
4. medium scrub.

1977-4-07

West Wall (4069) and Wailing Wall (4168) are examples of

1. valleys.
2. cliffs.
3. spurs.
4. waterfalls.

1977-4-08

The map reference for Rowallan Power Station is

1. 345800.
2. 349799.
3. 799349.
4. 800345.

1977-4-09

The cultural feature at map reference 329749 is a

1. path.
2. cliff.
3. slope.
4. trig station.

1977-4-10

The contour interval on this map is

1. 10 metres.
2. 20 metres.
3. 100 metres.
4. 200 metres.

1977-4-11

The highest point on the map is located at

1. 348799.
2. 564819.
3. 529798.
4. 438698.

1977-4-12

The altitude of Clummer Bluff (379770) is

1. 1 100 metres.
2. 1 209 metres.
3. 1 360 metres.
4. 1 449 metres.

1977-4-13

The difference in altitude between Howells Bluff and Lake Rowallan is

1. 245 metres.
2. 500 metres.
3. 745 metres.
4. 1 245 metres.

1977-4-14

Clummer Bluff (3776) is located on the western edge of a

1. depression.
2. plateau.
3. cliff.
4. river.

1977-4-15

The gradient from Deception Point (412808) to Fisher River (427808) is approximately

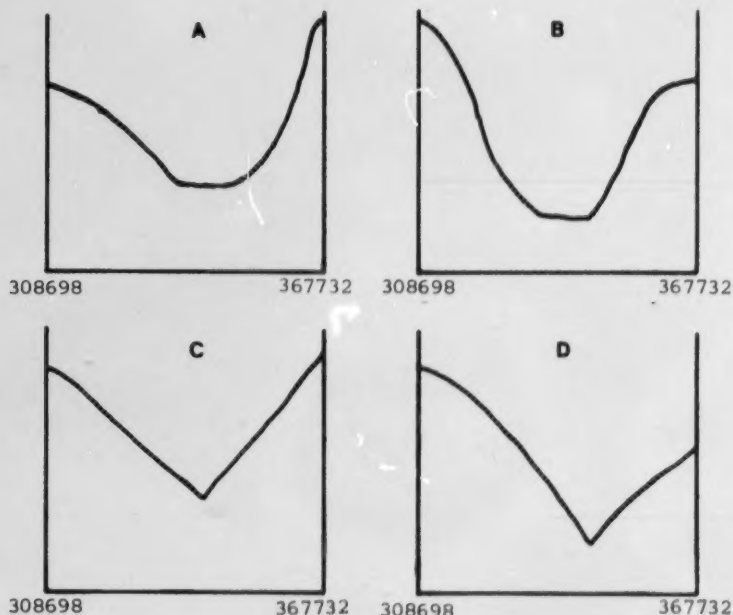
1. 1 in 1.
2. 1 in 3.
3. 3 in 1.
4. 4 in 1.

1977-4-16

A cross section from Lake Leonis (308698) to Howells Bluff (367732) would be represented by diagram

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

1977-4-17



The gradient would be steepest in area reference

1. 3978.
2. 3872.
3. 3973.
4. 3874.

1977-4-18

When going directly from Clummer Bluff (379770) to Lake Rowallan you would travel

1. west, and down a steep slope.
2. west, and up a steep slope.
3. east, and down a steep slope.
4. east, and down a gentle slope.

1977-4-19

The Arm River (3080) flows through a

1. steep gorge.
2. U-shaped valley.
3. V-shaped valley.
4. flood plain.

1977-4-20

Evidence from the map suggests that a bluff is a

1. very steep cliff face.
2. gently sloping valley.
3. lowland area between two peaks.
4. depression forming part of a glacial lake.

1977-4-21

Lake Rowallan is mainly used for

1. hydro-electricity.
2. irrigation.
3. flood mitigation.
4. recreation.

1977-4-22

The topography of the map is most likely the result of

1. wind action.
2. glaciation.
3. meandering rivers.
4. faulting.

1977-4-23

The pattern of contours around Lake Rowallan (3473) indicates the previous existence of

1. a continental glacier.
2. a valley glacier.
3. an artesian basin.
4. an inland sea.

1977-4-24

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Draw a cross section from 270800 to 320800. On your cross section mark in the location of the rivers and road. 1977-4-25

Draw a cross section from (280630) to (320620). On your cross section mark in the lakes. 1977-4-26

What would be the best route to take when walking from Mt. Jerusalem (4369) to Lake Ada (5663)? Why? 1977-4-27

What evidence exists around Lake Rowallan to suggest that the area was once the path of a glacier. 1977-4-28

ITEMS BASED ON:

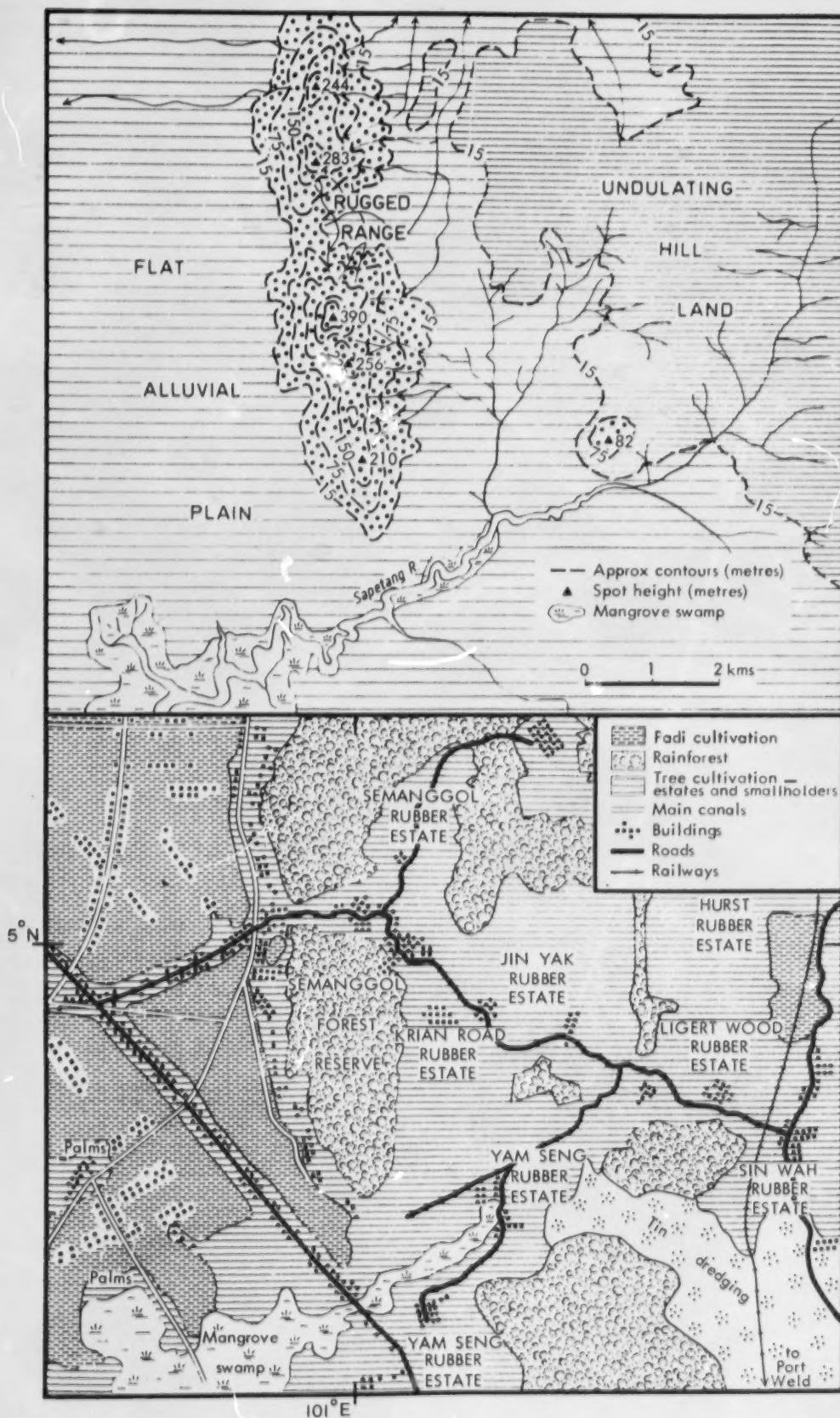
PAGE 5 OF THE 1977 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Physical and cultural feature maps of Semenqgol, Malaysia.

ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1977-5-01 to 1977-5-20.

Items 1977-5-01 () to 1977-5-20 () refer to the maps below.



The Sapetang River flows towards the

1. north coast.
2. north west.
3. south east.
4. south west.

1977-5-01

The Krian Road, in traversing the rugged range, passes through a

1. tunnel.
2. saddle.
3. plateau.
4. levee bank.

1977-5-02

The highest point on the map is found in the

1. Semanggol Forest Reserve.
2. Semanggol Rubber Estate.
3. Krian Road Rubber Estate.
4. Hurst Rubber Estate.

1977-5-03

The dominant natural vegetation on the ranges is

1. padi.
2. palms.
3. rainforest.
4. rubber trees.

1977-5-04

The main food crop grown is

1. rubber.
2. rice.
3. wheat.
4. copra.

1977-5-05

The dominant rural land use of the alluvial plain is

1. forestry.
2. palm fruits.
3. tin dredging.
4. rice growing.

1977-5-06

The dominant rural land use of the undulating hill land is

1. forestry.
2. rubber plantations.
3. rice growing.
4. palm fruits.

1977-5-07

Tin is most likely transported to market by

1. road.
2. rail.
3. canal barges.
4. aeroplanes.

1977-5-08

The purpose of the canals in the region is to

1. transport rubber to markets.
2. allow drainage from the tin mines.
3. provide water for the rubber plantations.
4. provide irrigation for the rice fields.

1977-5-09

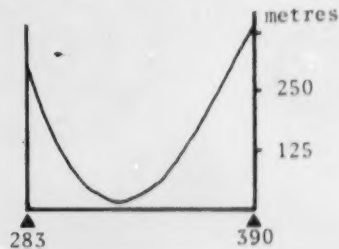
Settlement is most influenced by

1. climate.
2. landforms.
3. transport.
4. vegetation.

1977-5-10

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS.

The cross section below is from spot height $\Delta 283$ to $\Delta 390$



Using the abbreviations below, mark onto the cross section the locations of the following features:

- the Krian Road. (Kr)
- areas of Rainforest. (Rf)
- areas of tree cultivation. (Tc)

1977-5-11

Suggest reasons for the swamp formation along the Sapetang River.

1977-5-12

Describe the relationship between the physical landscape and land use in three areas of the map.

1977-5-13

What is the importance of the Sapetang River on human activities of this region?

1977-5-14

Why are the canals found mainly in the area of padi cultivation?

1977-5-15

Describe the influence of land use on the patterns of settlement.

1977-5-16

Describe the settlement pattern of the flat alluvial plain.

1977-5-17

How is the settlement pattern shown on the map different to settlement patterns in rural areas of Australia?

1977-5-18

What evidence is there to suggest that this area is located in the tropics?

1977-5-19

What functions would the buildings on the rubber estates perform?

1977-5-20

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 6 OF THE 1977 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Three Photographs - A - A small town in Australia.

B - A capital city in Australia.

C - A large city in Indonesia.

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1977-6-01 to 1977-6-05.

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Outline the likely functions of the town in photograph A.

1977-6-01

List some reasons for the differences in the buildings in photographs A and B.

1977-6-02

What features of photograph C are typical of an Asian city?

1977-6-03

Contrast the methods used to transport goods to shops in photographs A and C.

1977-6-04

What problems would be experienced in living in each of the centres A, B and C?

1977-6-05

KEYS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1977 BROADSHEET

Items 1977-1-01 to 1977-1-12 and 1977-2-01 to 1977-2-33, 1977-3-01 to 1977-3-35

ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1977-1-01	2	1977-2-17	3	1977-3-11	1
1977-1-02	3	1977-2-18	4	1977-3-12	3
1977-1-03	4	1977-2-19	2	1977-3-13	2
1977-1-04	2	1977-2-20	2	1977-3-14	2
1977-1-05	2	1977-2-21	4	1977-3-15	2
1977-1-06	2	1977-2-22	4	1977-3-16	2
1977-1-07	1	1977-2-23	3	1977-3-17	3
1977-1-08	1	1977-2-24	2	1977-3-18	2
1977-1-09	2	1977-2-25	1	1977-3-19	4
1977-1-10	3	1977-2-26	2	1977-3-20	2
1977-1-11	2	1977-2-27	1	1977-3-21	3
		1977-2-28	4	1977-3-22	3
		1977-2-29	4	1977-3-23	3
1977-2-01	1	1977-2-30	3	1977-3-24	2
1977-2-02	1	1977-2-31	2	1977-3-25	2
1977-2-03	3	1977-2-32	3	1977-3-26	2
1977-2-04	1			1977-3-27	2
1977-2-05	2			1977-3-28	4
1977-2-06	1			1977-3-29	3
1977-2-07	3	1977-3-01	1	1977-3-30	4
1977-2-08	2	1977-3-02	3	1977-3-31	4
1977-2-09	3	1977-3-03	3	1977-3-32	1
1977-2-10	2	1977-3-04	1	1977-3-33	2
1977-2-11	3	1977-3-05	3	1977-3-34	1
1977-2-12	1	1977-3-06	3	1977-3-35	2
1977-2-13	2	1977-3-07	4		
1977-2-14	1	1977-3-08	3		
1977-2-15	2	1977-3-09	3		
1977-2-16	4	1977-3-10	4		

KEYS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1977 BROADSHEET

Items 1977-4-01 to 1977-4-24 and 1977-5-01 to 1977-5-10

ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1977-4-01	1	1977-5-01	4
1977-4-02	2	1977-5-02	2
1977-4-03	1	1977-5-03	1
1977-4-04	3	1977-5-04	3
1977-4-05	2	1977-5-05	2
1977-4-06	3	1977-5-06	4
1977-4-07	1	1977-5-07	2
1977-4-08	2	1977-5-08	2
1977-4-09	2	1977-5-09	4
1977-4-10	4	1977-5-10	3
1977-4-11	2		
1977-4-12	4		
1977-4-13	4		
1977-4-14	3		
1977-4-15	2		
1977-4-16	2		
1977-4-17	1		
1977-4-18	4		
1977-4-19	1		
1977-4-20	2		
1977-4-21	1		
1977-4-22	1		
1977-4-23	2		
1977-4-24	2		

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE GEOGRAPHY

A SELECTION OF TEST ITEMS TO ACCOMPANY THE
1976
H.S.C. GEOGRAPHY BROADSHEET

- ➔ All the items based on the 1976 broadsheet begin with the prefix 1976. The fifth digit of an item number indicates the page of the broadsheet to which the item relates. The last two digits identify the item within that set of items. The code will help locate and identify items and check keys.
- ➔ The keys (answers) for this set of items are at the end of the section of items based on the 1976 broadsheet.

ITEMS BASED ON:
PAGE 1 OF THE 1976 BROADSHEET

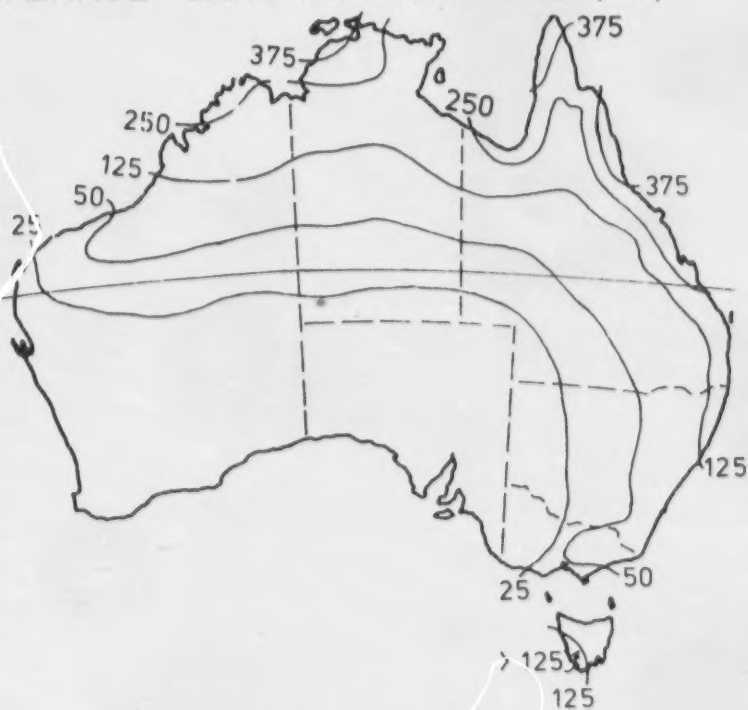
Stimulus Material:

Average January and July Rainfall Maps for Australia.

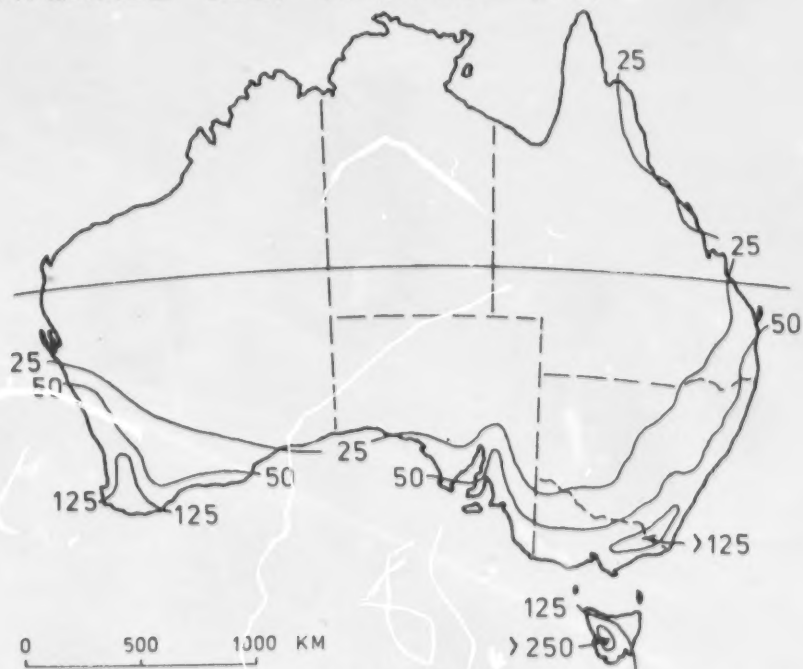
THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1976-1-01 to 1976-1-18.

Items 1976-1-01 () to 1976-1-18 () refer to the maps below.

AVERAGE JANUARY RAINFALL (mm)



AVERAGE JULY RAINFALL (mm)



The unmarked line drawn across Australia from East to West is the

1. Equator.
2. Tropic of Capricorn.
3. Tropic of Cancer.
4. International Date Line. 1976-1-01

Lines joining places of equal rainfall are known as

1. isohyets.
2. isobars.
3. contours.
4. isotherms. 1976-1-02

The maximum width of Australia East to West is approximately

1. 3100 km.
2. 3500 km.
3. 3800 km.
4. 4000 km. 1976-1-03

In Australia, average annual rainfall declines towards the

1. centre.
2. east.
3. north.
4. coast. 1976-1-04

An area receiving at least 375 mm of rain in January would be

1. Central Australia.
2. S.W. Australia.
3. N.E. Queensland.
4. S.E. Coast of N.S.W. 1976-1-05

The maps suggest that the wettest area of Australia would be

1. eastern Tasmania.
2. north eastern Queensland.
3. central Northern Territory.
4. south-western Western Australia. 1976-1-06

The state which appears to have the least rainfall is

1. Victoria.
2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.
4. South Australia. 1976-1-07

The area of Australia most likely to experience a summer maximum of rainfall is

1. southern Victoria.
2. northern Northern Territory.
3. eastern New South Wales.
4. south-eastern Western Australia. 1976-1-08

The area of Australia most likely to experience a winter maximum of rainfall is

1. northern Queensland.
 2. northern Northern Territory.
 3. eastern New South Wales.
 4. south-western Western Australia.
- 1976-1-09

The precipitation pattern of Perth would be best described as

1. dry summers and dry winters.
 2. dry winters and wet summers.
 3. dry summers and wet winters.
 4. wet summers and wet winters.
- 1976-1-10

The high rainfall experienced by Northern Australia in January is caused by the

1. orographic effect of mountain ranges.
 2. monsoon wind system.
 3. north east trade wind system.
 4. cold northern ocean currents.
- 1976-1-11

The 25 to 50 mm rainfall belt on the winter map closely resembles the belt of

1. maximum population density.
 2. beef cattle grazing.
 3. sheep and wheat farming.
 4. sugar cane farming.
- 1976-1-12

Crops needing winter rainfall and summer drought would be most successfully grown in

1. the Northern Territory.
 2. north-eastern Queensland.
 3. south-western Western Australia.
 4. northern South Australia.
- 1976-1-13

The very low rainfall of central Western Australia is primarily caused by

1. high pressure systems.
 2. rising moist air.
 3. cold frosts.
 4. low pressure systems.
- 1976-1-14

The prevalence of high rainfall in Western Tasmania is linked to the

1. onshore winds.
 2. offshore winds.
 3. South East trades.
 4. Monsoons.
- 1976-1-15

Free Response Items

Discuss two reasons why the central area of Australia receives a very low rainfall. 1976-1-16

Describe the differences in rainfall distribution in January and July. 1976-1-17

Suggest reasons for the differences in rainfall distribution in January and July. 1976-1-18

ITEMS BASED ON:
PAGE 2 OF THE 1976 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Mackay Map Sheet. Scale 1:100 000

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1976-2-01 to 1976-2-35.

The cultural feature located in the area reference 1456 is a

1. quarry.
2. railway line.
3. dense forest.
4. stream.

1976-2-01

The area reference for the railway station at Mackay is

1. 260590.
2. 590260.
3. 2659.
4. 5926.

1976-2-02

The feature located in the area reference 2960 was constructed to overcome the problem of

1. flooding.
2. heavy seas.
3. silting.
4. tidal scour.

1976-2-03

The main vegetation found in area reference 2867 is

1. mangrove.
2. sugar cane.
3. scattered forest.
4. perennial swamp.

1976-2-04

The man-made feature at map reference 162501 is a

1. creek.
2. windmill.
3. building.
4. railway line.

1976-2-05

The natural feature at map reference 200470 is a

1. contour line.
2. homestead.
3. small lake.
4. mountain.

1976-2-06

The cultural feature located at map reference 236599 is the

1. railway line.
2. intermittent stream.
3. hospital.
4. Pioneer River.

1976-2-07

The direction of flow of the Pioneer River is

1. northerly.
2. easterly.
3. westerly.
4. southerly.

1976-2-08

The direction of Racecourse Mill (215580) from North Mackay is

1. south-east.
2. north-east.
3. south-west.
4. north-west.

1976-2-09

The direction of the settling ponds (187529) from Walkerston Railway Station (146587) is

1. north-east.
2. south-east.
3. north-west.
4. south-west.

1976-2-10

The contour interval for this map is

1. 1 centimetre equals 1 kilometre.
2. 1 centimetre equals 100 metres.
3. 40 metres.
4. 400 metres.

1976-2-11

The height of Sugarloaf Peak (108648) is

1. 80 metres.
2. 175 metres.
3. 240 metres.
4. 259 metres.

1976-2-12

The height of the pits at map reference 236699 is

1. 20 metres.
2. 40 metres.
3. 60 metres.
4. 80 metres.

1976-2-13

The highest point shown on the map is at map reference

1. 120694.
2. 108648.
3. 178687.
4. 118475.

1976-2-14

The straight line distance from the Mackay Hospital (236599) to Sugarloaf Peak (108648) is

1. 5.0 kilometres.
2. 10.4 kilometres.
3. 11.0 kilometres.
4. 13.7 kilometres.

1976-2-15

The straight line distance from Walkerston Railway Station (146587) to Dundula Railway Station (235536) is

1. 8.4 kilometres.
2. 10.2 kilometres.
3. 15.6 kilometres.
4. 18.7 kilometres.

1976-2-16

The distance by rail from Walkerston Railway Station (146587) to Dundula Railway Station (235536) is approximately

1. 8 kilometres.
 2. 10 kilometres.
 3. 14 kilometres.
 4. 18 kilometres.
- 1976-2-17

The Bruce Highway south of Mackay crosses a

1. plain.
 2. plateau.
 3. levee bank.
 4. ridge.
- 1976-2-18

Mangrove swamps are located mainly

1. in the estuaries.
 2. on the coastal plain.
 3. on the upland areas.
 4. in the upper valley reaches.
- 1976-2-19

The largest gravel pit in the southern half of the map is at grid reference

1. 106466.
 2. 138525.
 3. 144565.
 4. 148548.
- 1976-2-20

The gauge of the railway lines between 110433 and 124448 is an indication of the region's

1. tourist potential.
 2. landforms.
 3. vegetation.
 4. landuse.
- 1976-2-21

The main type of landuse is

1. tobacco growing.
 2. sugar cane growing.
 3. wheat growing.
 4. quarrying.
- 1976-2-22

A processing plant for the major agricultural product of the region is at grid reference

1. 113595.
 2. 145570.
 3. 215581.
 4. 306639.
- 1976-2-23

Mining in this area is mainly for

1. tin.
 2. gold.
 3. gravel.
 4. iron-ore.
- 1976-2-24

The settlement pattern outside the urban centre of Mackay is mainly influenced by the

1. transport routes.
2. coastal swamps.
3. water supply.
4. airport.

1976-2-25

The dominant pattern of settlement south of Mackay is best described as

1. nucleated.
2. clustered.
3. radial.
4. linear.

1976-2-26

Port facilities in the Mackay area are restricted by

1. the rugged coastline.
2. the large tidal range.
3. offshore sand deposits.
4. the construction of breakwaters.

1976-2-27

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

The Mackay area is an important cane growing region. Name and locate two different features which indicate this is the major land use.

1976-2-28

Construct single feature maps of transport routes and settlement. Using evidence from your maps describe the settlement pattern of the Mackay area.

1976-2-29

Discuss three possible reasons why Mackay has developed as the major centre in the mapped area.

1976-2-30

Account for the location of the town of Mackay on the southern bank of the river.

1976-2-31

Apart from the city of Mackay, there is very little evidence of settlement and landuse along the areas on the coast.

Suggest reasons for this.

1976-2-32

What might be some problems experienced in the waterways around Mackay and how are they solved?

1976-2-33

Suggest reasons for the siting of the port facilities for Mackay at area reference 3064.

1976-2-34

A large area has been reclaimed in area reference 3164. From the evidence on the map, suggest reasons for this reclamation.

1976-2-35

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGES 3 AND 4 OF THE 1976 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Kubuna Map Sheet - New Guinea. Scale: 1:100 000

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1976-3-01 to 1976-3-36.

The scale of the map as a representative fraction is

1. 1:100 000.
2. 1:125 000.
3. 1:250 000.
4. 1:500 000.

1976-3-01

The cultural feature at map reference 731392 is

1. Kubuna Mission.
2. a rubber plantation.
3. a built-up area.
4. a landing ground.

1976-3-02

The ferry crossing of the Angabanga River is located at

1. 498461.
2. 461498.
3. 500481.
4. 478498.

1976-3-03

The landform feature in area reference 6145 is a

1. valley.
2. hill.
3. cliff.
4. plateau.

1976-3-04

The most northerly point of the airport runway at Bereina is

1. 452453.
2. 732394.
3. 463443.
4. 692368.

1976-3-05

The junction of the Angabanga River and the Hiritano Highway is

1. 461497.
2. 515522.
3. 498461.
4. 520518.

1976-3-06

The most westerly point of the Ukua Estate is

1. 754387.
2. 741394.
3. 744384.
4. 723394.

1976-3-07

The natural feature found in area reference 7439 is

1. a butte.
2. a building.
3. a plateau.
4. an interfluve.

1976-3-08

The direction of Jesubaibua at (533464) from Babiko (492399) is

1. south-west.
2. north-west.
3. north-east.
4. south-east.

1976-3-09

The direction of flow of the Angabanga River across the lowland is

1. northerly.
2. southerly.
3. south easterly.
4. south westerly.

1976-3-10

The contour interval in metres on the map is

1. 30.
2. 40.
3. 50.
4. 60.

1976-3-11

The highest point in the area reference 7849 is

1. 50 metres.
2. 320 metres.
3. 520 metres.
4. 629 metres.

1976-3-12

The distance in kilometres from map reference 620440 to reference 720450 is

1. 5.
2. 10.
3. 15.
4. 20.

1976-3-13

The straight line distance in kilometres between Babiko (492399) and Inawabui (592378) is approximately

1. 5.5.
2. 10.5.
3. 15.5.
4. 20.5.

1976-3-14

The shortest distance by road from point A (460460) to the ferry crossing (498461) is

1. 4.9 kilometres.
2. 5.9 kilometres.
3. 9.5 kilometres.
4. 10.5 kilometres.

1976-3-15

The predominant vegetation type on the map is

1. flood plain forest.
2. tree swamp.
3. rainforest.
4. mangrove.

1976-3-16

Secondary vegetation growth is found

1. along the coast.
2. close to settlements.
3. along the old river course.
4. in the upper reaches of the Angabanga River. 1976-3-17

The village in area reference 6937 is linked to the plantation in area reference 7038 by

1. vehicle track.
2. stream.
3. foot track.
4. the disused landing strip. 1976-3-18

Land subject to flooding is mainly found

1. in the uplands.
2. on the coastal plain.
3. near the rubber plantations.
4. around the highland settlements. 1976-3-19

The drainage pattern around Bakoiudu (800465) indicates that the settlement is located

1. on a spur.
2. in a valley.
3. on a ridge.
4. on a plain. 1976-3-20

The landform feature which could result from a change in streamflow in area reference 4741 is

1. a delta.
2. an ox-bow lake.
3. an alluvial plain.
4. a braided stream. 1976-3-21

From map reference 790505 to reference 750540, the Angabanga River flows through a

1. wide flood plain.
2. deep u-shaped gorge.
3. deep v-shaped gorge.
4. narrow floodplain. 1976-3-22

Tree crop cultivation in the highlands is not dependent on the availability of

1. adequate transport.
2. fertile soils.
3. adequate labour.
4. a local market. 1976-3-23

In the more rugged areas of the map, the main form of commercial landuse is

1. rubber plantations.
2. coconut plantations.
3. rice cultivation.
4. forest plantation. 1976-3-24

The existence of rubber plantations suggests that the climate of this area is

1. arid.
2. temperate.
3. tropical.
4. Tundra.

1976-3-25

The areas of secondary vegetation growth indicate that

1. heavy rain has washed away the original vegetation.
2. plantation farmers frequently change their farming areas.
3. climatic conditions result in a dying off of vegetation.
4. shifting cultivation is carried on by indigenous farmers.

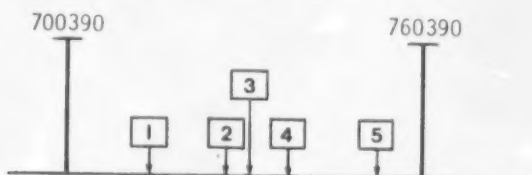
1976-3-26

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Imagine you are to walk directly from point A to B on the map. Describe the

- landforms you would encounter.
 - vegetation you would observe.
 - changes in human landuse you would observe. 1976-3-27
-

A Transect from grid reference 700390 to 760390.



Name the feature at each of the locations numbered 1 to 5 along the transect. 1976-3-28

Suggest reasons for the fact that the Angabanga River frequently changes its course in the North West corner of the map. 1976-3-29

What difficulties would the environment of the highland region present for landuse and settlement? 1976-3-30

What evidence suggests that some of the earliest European contact in this area was of a religious nature? 1976-3-31

What evidence suggests that shifting cultivation has been practised in this area? 1976-3-32

What is the relationship between transport and agricultural production? 1976-3-33

Why are the major transport routes located on the western side of the map? 1976-3-34

How do the roads and communication systems contribute to the development of this area? 1976-3-35

What would be the main forms of communication between the upland and lowland regions? 1976-3-36

ITEMS BASED ON:

PAGE 5 OF THE 1976 BROADSHEET

Stimulus Material:

Rural - Urban Linkage Model.

THE ITEMS BASED ON THIS PAGE OF THE BROADSHEET ARE NUMBERED
1976-5-01 to 1976-5-04.

FREE RESPONSE ITEMS

Why are the arrows two directional? Explain your answer with examples.

1976-5-01

Using map references and centre names from the Mackay sheet, select examples of each settlement type shown in the diagram. Discuss the movement of goods and services which might take place between each type of settlement in this area.

1976-5-02

What type of goods and services would a farmer get from

- (i) a service centre and
- (ii) a city.

1976-5-03

Using the Mackay Map Sheet and the Linkage Model Diagram describe and account for the linkages that may be present between the farm located at 111579 and the city of Mackay.

1976-5-04

KEYS TO MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1977 BROADSHEET

Items 1976-1-01 to 1976-1-15 and 1976-2-01 to 1976-2-27
and 1976-3-01 to 1976-3-26.

ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER	ITEM NO.	ANSWER
1976-1-01	2	1976-2-01	1	1976-3-01	1
1976-1-02	1	1976-2-02	3	1976-3-02	4
1976-1-03	1	1976-2-03	3	1976-3-03	1
1976-1-04	1	1976-2-04	1	1976-3-04	2
1976-1-05	3	1976-2-05	2	1976-3-05	1
1976-1-06	2	1976-2-06	3	1976-3-06	3
1976-1-07	4	1976-2-07	3	1976-3-07	2
1976-1-08	2	1976-2-08	2	1976-3-08	4
1976-1-09	4	1976-2-09	3	1976-3-09	3
1976-1-10	3	1976-2-10	2	1976-3-10	4
1976-1-11	2	1976-2-11	3	1976-3-11	2
1976-1-12	3	1976-2-12	4	1976-3-12	4
1976-1-13	3	1976-2-13	1	1976-3-13	2
1976-1-14	1	1976-2-14	3	1976-3-14	2
1976-1-15	1	1976-2-15	4	1976-3-15	2
		1976-2-16	2	1976-3-16	3
		1976-2-17	3	1976-3-17	2
		1976-2-18	1	1976-3-18	3
		1976-2-19	1	1976-3-19	2
		1976-2-20	2	1976-3-20	3
		1976-2-21	4	1976-3-21	2
		1976-2-22	2	1976-3-22	3
		1976-2-23	3	1976-3-23	4
		1976-2-24	3	1976-3-24	1
		1976-2-25	1	1976-3-25	3
		1976-2-26	4	1976-3-26	4
		1976-2-27	3		